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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

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General and Miscellaneous News.

The mails of the steamship *Arabia*, bringing correspondence, and London files to May 19, arrived here from Boston last evening.

The *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 16th, and the *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the same day, reached this port yesterday.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, hence May 5, arrived at Queenstown at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 16th—the same day on which the *Vanderbilt* arrived at Southampton. The latter steamer also sailed hence on the 5th.

The American ship *Leicester*, bound from Charleston to Liverpool, went ashore in Rhoscolyn Bay, Anglesey, and became a total wreck, the Captain and crew, however, being fortunately saved. The *Leicester* was a fine ship, and up to the period of the disaster had made a good run from Charleston, she having only cleared that port on the afternoon of the 9th of April last. She had a large and valuable cargo on board, including 1,320 bales of cotton.

THOMAS KING, second mate of the American ship *Evening Star*, was on the 17th of May committed for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes for a serious assault on a man named GEORGE SANDES, one of the crew of the same ship as that to which KING belonged. The ill-used man still continues in the Northern Hospital, but his wounds are progressing favorably. The facts of the case are similar to the generality of the outrages which have of late thrown disgrace over the merchant marine of the United States.

Lord BROUGHAM was on the 18th of May installed as Chancellor of Edinburg University. There was a crowded attendance at the Music Hall, many hundreds being unable to obtain admission. Lord BROUGHAM having been formally introduced by the Solicitor General to the Principal, Sir DAVID BREWSTER, took the chair amidst great cheering. Lord BROUGHAM then delivered his inaugural address.

The Chair of Modern History at Cambridge, vacant by the death of Sir JAMES STEPHEN, has been filled by the appointment of Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

THE LANDING OF GARIBALDI.

The Malta correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of May 12, announces the arrival on that morning of Her Majesty's steamer *Intrepid*, from Marsala, with intelligence of the landing thereat on the 11th of a band of 2,000 Italians, under GARIBALDI, who immediately pushed on to Calata Fimi and Alcomo, where the insurgents are concentrated, and will, it is hoped, hold their ground.

These Italians had no sooner landed than three Neapolitan steamers of war, and another private vessel chartered by Government, proceeded, without any previous notice or warning whatsoever, to bombard the unarmed and defenceless town of Marsala, and when the *Intrepid* left to communicate the fact to the British Admiral at Malta, shot and shell were falling over the Baglios or wine factories of Messrs. WOODHOUSE, INGHAM and other British subjects, to protect whom another English steamer of war (supposed to be the *Scylla*) had just arrived.

From the Paris Patrie.

We have received the following details, which complete the accounts we have already given of the expedition to Sicily: "When GARIBALDI's volunteers had landed at Marsala, they occupied themselves with organizing the different services, and placing posts of observation on all the elevated points. In the evening, a column composed of picked men made a strong reconnoisance in the direction of Trapani, and returned to the camp after having ascertained the direction in which the royal troops were posted. The point for landing had been kept secret; it was, however, known to all the leaders of the movement in the island, and during the night the latter arrived at the camp to come to an understanding as to the plans to be adopted. On the following day the old bands who had taken part in the last revolt effected their junction with the expeditionary corps, and it was decided that at daybreak on the 13th they should commence their movement. The order of march agreed on was executed with great promptitude, and from that moment the insurrection went on increasing. The commandant of the royal troops having been informed from hour to hour of what was passing, saw that he must not divide his force; he accordingly evacuated Trapani, the chief town of the province of that name, as well as all the intermediate points, and concentrated himself at Palermo, which he now occupies. The expeditionary corps on its side arrived at Morriale, a large village situated about three miles from Palermo, and it may be said that the expedition is master of the Island, since its partisans occupy almost the whole of it. Palermo and Messina still hold out; they are both very strong military positions, and well defended. The royal troops, however, in spite of their devotedness, are in a very difficult position, for the island contains a population of nearly two millions, and the insurrectionary movement is directed with great vigor.

The same journal says, a telegraphic dispatch has announced that 5,000 men had embarked at Genoa for the coast of Italy. A report is current that those troops have landed in the Bay of Sen Stefano, near Orbitello, a small town in Tuscany, on the frontier of the Roman States.

From the London Globe.

We have been favored by Messrs. O'BYRNE, of Adelphi-terrace, the Navy Agents, with the following particulars of the landing of GARIBALDI at Marsala, extracted from a private letter:

"While on shore to-day, about 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we entered a *café*. In a few minutes several fellows entered—some in red, others in plain clothes, all armed with muskets and bayonets. Every one around seemed favorable to them. We at once asked what was the matter, and were told that it was a case of 'Viva Italia,' and GARIBALDI had landed. We immediately took a walk round the town, and found the soldiers (patriots) had possession. We wanted to go out towards the country, but the officer in command, a fine-looking fellow, told us we could not pass without an order from Gen. GARIBALDI. We therefore returned to the mole, for the purpose of getting on board, and met more soldiers coming in. At the mole gate we were again stopped, and there detained until a pass from the General was procured for us. On the mole we met fresh troops, who had disembarked with arms, ammunition, &c. We were informed that two thousand had been thrown into the town, and that more would soon follow—the only thing they wished for being that they might meet the Neapolitans. They all appeared fine athletic fellows—just the sort to make short work of a dish of maccaroni. They landed from two steamers, close under the nose of the Neapolitans, who, with two steamers and a sailing frigate, had been watching the coast. The smallest of these vessels could easily have prevented the landing, but she was too cautious to attempt it. After the soldiers, however, were safe on shore the Neapolitans closed in and fired on the town, or rather at a few stragglers on the mole, a mere waste of powder, for many of the shots fell short, and those that did reach *terra firma* merely plowed up the earth that the enemy had passed over. There is no doubt whatever but that one at least of GARIBALDI's vessels, particularly the rearmost, could have been cut off; but, no, they were afraid to try it on. After these had been abandoned by the Italians they were taken possession of at 6½ P. M., by the Neapolitans, who, however, displayed much hesitation, evidently deeming 'discretion the better part of valor.' At this moment, as we were in the act of leaving for Malta, a steamer and frigate are opening on the town, but the fire receives no return. Whether they have artillery or not, we are unable to state. We can only remark that we saw none. The people in the town received GARIBALDI and his followers with open arms, appearing as if they had been long expecting them. At the time of the General's arrival there were no Neapolitan troops in the town. Owing to the shallowness of the water their large ships could not approach."

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, evidently with the connivance of the French Government, announces the opening in France of a subscription for GARIBALDI. The editor, M. GUEROULT, writes:

"The struggle between liberty and despotism, between the champions of national independence and the instruments of foreign oppression, has recommenced in Italy. It was inevitable. There is no room in the Peninsula for two contradictory principles; one or the other must prevail. Devoted friends of the Italian cause may have wished at first to see the struggle delayed. But now the time for deliberation and regret is past. Henceforth there is but one course to be followed—to maintain by influence, arms and money the cause of Italian independence, the cause which last year triumphed by the deeds of our armies at Magenta and Solferino, as it will soon, we hope, triumph in the plains of Naples and Sicily. The manly accents of GARIBALDI, which have raised all the youth of Italy, now echo through Europe. England abounds in meetings and subscriptions. Shall France be behindhand? Will France forget what she formerly did for America, Greece, Belgium, and for Italy itself? May she not now renew the subscriptions which she made three years ago for guns for Alessandria? When governments cannot act, it behoves individuals to take the initiative. A subscription is opened at the office of the *Opinion Nationale* for the defenders of Italian independence.

The *Opinione Nationale* heads the above subscription with 500f., to which its editorial staff and printers add 305f. 30c. A. M. ROUILLE BESNARD sends 1,000f. M. PETIT, a discharged sergeant of the Zouaves, contributes 100f., with the following remarkable letter:

PARIS, Sunday, May 13, 1860.

Since the Faubourg St. Germain enlists under the banner of LAMORICIERE, it is only just and logical that the Faubourg St. Antoine should emigrate *en masse* to join GARIBALDI. Will you, then, inform me through your journal, of which I am a daily reader, whether a request to be allowed to go out to GARIBALDI would be favorably received by the Emperor's Government? In other words, may I serve under GARIBALDI, with the permission of the French Government, in like manner as others serve (with authorization) under LAMORICIERE? Your answer is awaited by upwards of 10,000 men, who are ready to start with me.

An ex-non-commissioned officer of the First Regiment of Zouaves, commanded by LAMORICIERE.

PETIT, ex-Sergeant, Rue Moreau.

The *Opinion Nationale* considers it to be certain that GARIBALDI in person was with the expedition that landed in Sicily, although the language of all the telegrams leave that point doubtful.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE MATTER.

A DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on the 17th inst., Mr. MONSELL wished to know what course Government intended to take with respect to the parties raising the subscriptions. He called upon them to act fairly and repress this attempt, as they would complain if a similar attempt was made to aid a rebellion in Ireland or in the Ionian Islands. He denied that it was a violation of the law for English subjects to enlist in the service of a friendly sovereign; and, eulogising the benevolent intentions of the Pope, asserted that he was driven to raise troops to resist the illegal and unprovoked attacks of GARIBALDI, who called upon Italy to drive the Pope out of Rome.

Mr. B. OSBORNE hoped that Government would maintain a strict impartiality and not permit this country to assist either side. He wished to know if it was true that the landing of GARIBALDI had been assisted by English ships.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that a report had been received from Capt. MARINER, the officer commanding the two ships at Marsala, where there were many English residents and much English property. Capt. MARINER stated that two steamers with GARIBALDI arrived there, followed by two Neapolitan frigates, which did not fire while the landing was going on. He also stated that he declined a request on the part of the Neapolitan commander to take possession of one of the steamers which was abandoned. When requested, he at once called his officers from the town, and although he did not directly contradict the report, of which he was not aware, there was no reason to suppose that he had exceeded his duty. With respect to the other question, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said: I do not remember any case of successful prosecution in respect of persons who had been subscribing for the purpose of maintaining insurrections or wars in Poland or other countries. There is one country in regard to which I myself was concerned, together with many distinguished persons. I refer to the insurrection in Greece. We carried on our proceedings openly. I was a member of a Committee which met at Lord FITZWILLIAM'S house, in Grosvenor-square, and afterwards we went to a public meeting in the city. I did not find at that time there was any great zeal for prosecuting us, ["Hear," and laughter,] and certainly I never suffered any imprisonment in consequence of my connection with those proceedings. [Hear, hear.] Therefore the question of common law does not appear to be quite solved yet, and it requires much consideration before the Government can feel warranted in interfering. But, after all, there is much difference of opinion upon these points. Some say, "What a wicked thing it is to assist in waging war against the King of the Two Sicilies, and in exciting insurrection against his power!" But, then, other gentlemen say, "That is not so very bad, but it is a dreadful thing to go and assist the Pope. That is a crime indeed." But when you consider these questions of insurrection and international law you must separate them from each other. A movement such as that which WALKER attempted in South America, when he sought to invade and to obtain possession of territory, with no higher object in view than his own selfish interests, in one case; but a patriot fighting for the independence of his country is quite another case. [Hear, hear.] We know that our sympathies and the judgment of history will distinguish between the cases of the fillibuster and felon, and that of the hero and the patriot. [Hear, hear.] We had once a great fillibuster who landed in England in 1688. [Hear, hear.] He not only received considerable support, but all the people of England flocked around him. ["Hear, hear," and "No."] That fillibustering was successful. [Hear, Hear.] These are cases in which it is not sufficient to say that GARIBALDI is a man fighting against a sovereign whom he ought to respect, or that the Pope is endeavoring to maintain his authority by unlawful expedients. It is not enough to say these things in a glib and fluent manner. These questions, whether taken as questions of law, or politics, or morals, require much examination before you can affix either moral blame or moral praise to those who are engaged in them. I certainly would not pledge the Government to undertake a prosecution in this case. Whenever we find that the plain law is openly outraged, it is our duty, undoubtedly, to see that it is enforced. That has been done frequently in cases of breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, but even as to that statute we have found considerable difficulties in the way of our carrying it into effect. I will not bind myself by a general declaration of what is the common law to prosecute those who are raising subscriptions to send money to Sicily. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. MAGUIRE defended the Government of the Pope, and denounced the policy which sought to wrest from him the temporal authority of any part of his dominions.

After some further discussion the subject dropped.

THE INTIMATIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

GARIBALDI has, during the late events in Italy, displayed traits of character similar to those which in popular estimation belonged to the late Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER. Brave as his sword, dashing, adventurous, and fitted for the most difficult enterprises, he has yet in time of peace been pronounced rough and impracticable by those in authority. Since the conclusion of the war he has, it appears, not risen in the favor of the King or his Ministers. His personal popularity among the Italians is great, but this is the result merely of his military reputation. As a politician he is so little esteemed that we are told he is likely to be defeated in any election where he is opposed by a Government candidate. Between the General and Count CAVOUR an unfriendly feeling seems to have long existed. On the whole, it is not strange that GARIBALDI should seek a new field for the display of his energies, nor strange that the Sardinian Government should be glad to let him go. GARIBALDI sees in the Sicilian insurrection the chance of increased renown. Count CAVOUR, no doubt, thinks that Sicily is much more suited for his troublesome rival than Turin. If the General can free Sicily, well and good; if he cannot, he will either not come back at all, or he will come back so fallen in repute as to be no longer dangerous. So he is allowed to go on his forlorn hope with any whom he can persuade to follow his fortunes. Nothing would afford more pleasure to Englishmen than the freedom of the fine island which is now being drenched with blood. Its short connection with England, in the days of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, is looked back to both by Sicilians and our own countrymen as an oasis in the waste of the island's history. If we could either give a better Government to Naples, or separate the island from the mainland, we would gladly do it. But this insurrection is, we fear, not destined to any prosperous result. The worst feature about it is that, whatever happens, it affords the French and Austrian Governments another pretext for interposing. What may be the views of the former Power can hardly be yet divined; but the state of the Neapolitan Monarchy will, no doubt, increase the difficulties which threaten Europe.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

Rear-Admiral JEHENNE, says the *Opinion Nationale*, has left Toulon for Naples with four vessels on the demand of M. BRENIER, the French Ambassador, who seems to apprehend the approaching insurrection there. In the political world a decisive crisis is considered inevitable in the Kingdom of the two Sicilies.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, May 17.

Intelligence has been received here of the complete confusion in which the Court of Naples has been thrown. A Provisional Government has been established at Marsala. On the 15th the greatest tranquillity prevailed at Messina.

THE MAZZINI PROCLAMATION SPURIOUS.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: A proclamation, signed "GIUSEPPE MAZZINI," and urging the Sicilians to insurrection in the name of the Sardinian monarchy, appeared a few days ago in some Italian papers, and was reproduced by the English Press. It is needless to say that MAZZINI is heart and soul with the Sicilian movement and the cause of Italian unity; but any one knowing him would easily perceive that he could not have had a hand in that document. As I am now authorised to state that he has written no such proclamation, you will oblige me by inserting this statement in your valuable paper. I am, &c., AURELIO SAFFI.

OXFORD, May 17.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Expedition of Garibaldi—Irish Recruiting—The Upshot of the Prize-Fight—Varieties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONDON, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

There is still a doubt as to whether or not GARIBALDI has landed in Sicily or in Italy. The telegraph, as we found out during the late war, is the greatest of modern liars. Consequently we do not know whether four "fillibusters" were killed or forty,—whether Messina is taken or not—whether the Neapolitan troops are disheartened or the "rebels" driven into a corner. In fact, we know nothing, or worse than nothing; because nothing that we have heard is reliable. At Turin no tidings have been had of the expedition. What comes from a Neapolitan source is, of course, despotic information. There is however, a strong impression that the revolution is going on as well as can be expected, and that if the King of Naples, the Pope of Rome, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena and the rest of the family party, are left to themselves to contend with their subjects, armed as the latter are with the terrible name of GARIBALDI, the sooner the whole lot melt their plate, put on wigs, and repair [illegible]-class carriages, covered carts, fishing boats, and other such conveyances and appliances to Leicester-square, or some such locality, the better for all parties concerned. But there are questions, when and where will France and Russia interfere? There are but two causes in Europe: Liberty and Despotism. There may be modifications; but I have yet to learn how NAPOLEON can truly aid the cause of freedom, or Russia excite an insurrection, save in accordance with the instructions of that respectable document, the will of PETER THE GREAT. I cannot think that it is the Napoleonic policy to favor the formation in Europe of a united, independent and constitutional Italian Empire. There is to be a great meeting shortly in London, in aid of the heroic "adventurer." Yes, I accept the term. The men who risk life, liberty, fame, everything, for a principle and patriotism, are adventurers, and success alone stamps their acts with legality. The greatest and best deeds ever done in this world have been more or less illegal, contrary to the laws of the strong, the cruel and the flagitious. In this sense, WASHINGTON was a rebel, and CROMWELL a robber and regicide. In this sense, TELL was a brigand, and HARMODIUS and ARISTOGEITON felonious assassins by law. As I wrote to you, the declaration of the Solicitor-General, that a subscription to assist GARIBALDI could not be construed into a violation of international law, has been condemned as utterly absurd. Of course it is; but what then? A debate in Parliament has taken place, and everybody has had his say on every conceivable side of this many-cornered question. The subject of Irish recruiting for the Pope has been forced upon the Government, and, now that the mischief is done, a proclamation has been issued. The very arguments that I mentioned have been addressed against overt acts of sympathy for GARIBALDI. We shall, nevertheless, continue to subscribe to a fund for Sicilian independence. A public meeting, I repeat, will shortly be held for this purpose, in spite of the authorities. I would suggest that the subscriptions be solicited in the name of the King of Naples. Every one will know what it means when they see the names appended to it. I was right—Col. TURR is with GARIBALDI, as his right-hand and chief aide-de-camp. There has been a rumor that a British Naval captain had prevented the destruction of the two steamers of the expedition at Marsala. This has been denied. I doubt if the commanders of the Neapolitan steamers were very anxious to stop the landing. It has been said that the English captain's boats were passing and repassing in the line of the fire. Be this as it may, the Neapolitan war-steamers opened their fire too late, and commenced to bombard Marsala after the expedition had landed. There is a great deal of British property at Marsala. Some years since, the firm of WOODHOUSE established a considerable wine-trade there, since when the number of inhabitants has increased from about 1,500 to 20,000. If the hogsheads and wine-vats of Marsala be knocked to immortal smash by the revengeful Neapolitan steamers, the market will be deprived of so much inferior sherry and wine for mixing. Should the King of Naples be victorious, he ought to pay us an indemnity for this valiant act of his sea-captains.

I forgot, ere I closed my last mail, to tell you that Cardinal VIALE is dead. It don't matter much, as he was of slender account; but the question is—who is to wear the hat and stockings of the defunct? Have you an American Bishop fit for the situation?

The best thing written on the other side of the Atlantic, with reference to the "Fight for the Championship," was undoubtedly your article on muscularity, copied into the London *Times*. On this side, the article in the *Saturday Review*, on TOM SAYERS' first buttering letter to the "leading" journal, is immeasurably the best thing which has appeared, and is a master-piece of good-natured ridicule. It affects to take the letter of TOM, who is a very illiterate, though a modest and well-behaved fellow, as a genuine production, emanating from TOM's own "knowledge-box," and penned by his own "brick-laying mawley," or "bunch of fives." I am now in a position to inform you positively that the men will fight no more. Whether E. T. SMITH, or any other enterprising manager, will get hold of them, I cannot say, but they intend to go on a sparring tour together through the country, and have shaken hands warmly. Two belts are to be manufactured. SAYERS retains his three years' championship, and HEENAN has to open the requisite campaign for his by a tilt with the Staleybridge "infant," Mr. HURST, whom I have described in a former letter. This battle has to come off within six months. If HEENAN prove victorious during three years in all his encounters, he will be entitled to rank as Champion of England and America; and I, as an Englishman, declare for one, that should he lick all comers, I shall not feel aggrieved at the championship being held for once by a representative of the American stem of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The matter is now settled, and I presume, when the excitement has died away, that mutual good-will will resume its existence and functions on both sides.

The new novel of GEORGE ELLIOT (*Adam Bede*) has just been reviewed by the *Times* very favorably. It is, after all, most unpleasantly well written—if it be well written, which some will dispute,—I mean in choice of story, characters, and a general view of human life. As a work of art it resembles the most disagreeably clever pictures of the Pre-Raphaelite school. The models are hideous and uninteresting, and we want to know why they are selected to be painted. The *Mill on the Floss* is of the Charlotte and Emily Bronte type, a sort of specialty, however admirable in its way and in itself, which I, for one, am not ambitious to see repeated. When I read a book like the *Mill on the Floss*, I say with a sigh, putting it down with a feeling of puzzled lassitude and mental seediness—*cui bono?* I suppose the author and publisher can answer?

On the 9th of June it is expected that the *Great Eastern* steamship will leave for America, and I hope she may bear with her the giant news of successful revolution. Since the big ship has been under the new direction there is an end to trifling, and the ship is really to be got ready for sea, and you may expect this astonishing monster of the deep on the other side of the Leviathan preserve, without the certainty of being disappointed. Fat old CAMPBELL never looked like a man who could or would send a ship to sea. He wanted her in port, that he might have a continued supply of port in him. Champagne dinners at Southampton, or the marine village which he was anxious to represent in Parliament, suited his book better. The advent of Mr. CROSKEY to the Board of Direction introduces a new element altogether into its construction, and we may depend upon business and something like punctual sailing. You may now expect ere long to see the *Great Eastern* enter your waters in style, with a fair importation of the science and intellect of this country, in return for the loan of HEENAN.

Lord PALMERSTON was rich the other night when he said that it was part of the "unwritten law of England" that there should be no House on the Derby Day. I begin to think that "PAM" is part of the unwritten law himself, for he is getting old enough and dictatorial enough, and quite as much of an institution. You may remember the scandalous nomination of Col. PHIPPS, Prince ALBERT's lackey, to be K. C. B. in the same batch with HAVELOCK. *Ecce iterum!* We have now "General" GREY, private secretary to Prince ALBERT, (a kind of military menial who follows the Prince about with paper) appointed to the Colonelcy of a regiment, together with Sir J. INGLIS. There is a certain Gen. ALVES, who has a Peninsular medal with eleven clasps, and who served Fighting PICTON uninterruptedly during five years, who has no regiment or anything else, while "Gen." GREY has only *served* at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRIZE FIGHT AND THE RESULT.

LETTERS OF SAYERS AND HEENAN—TERMS OF ADJUSTMENT.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Ever since the appearance in your paper of May 7, of the letter of TOM SAYERS, I have endeavored by every means in my power to ascertain from him in an official way, guaranteed by the presence of the editor of *Bell's Life*, whether he intends to abide by the date recently fixed for us by that gentleman for the champion's belt and stakes. The editor of *Bell's Life*, in view of the sentiments of that letter, acknowledged the propriety of such inquiries on my part, and also of such proposed official response on the part of SAYERS, and did what he could by letters and telegraph dispatches to get SAYERS here to answer. Until Saturday, however, it was impossible for him to ascertain, with certainty, even in what part of England SAYERS then was, and finally, through the failure of such efforts, I received information from the editor and referee, that he could not interfere further in the matter.

Now, Sir, as I am left, as it were "all at sea," and as it was yesterday stated in *Bell's Life* that I was desirous of bringing the matter to an amicable arrangement with SAYERS, I will state what I am willing to do.

I am willing, first of all, to accept the proposition made by a writer in *Bell's Life*, that SAYERS and I should have a "belt apiece," to be gotten up by public subscription, provided that the true champion's belt remain in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life*, to be fought for again, the best man to take it. If that be not agreed to, I will accept the proposition put forth in *Punch*, viz.: to divide the belt—I to take one-half and SAYERS to keep the other half. I will then head a subscription to provide a new half to his, and in this way I think good feeling may be preserved on both sides.

If neither of these propositions (proceeding, as they do, from English sources) are allowed me, then I shall claim that SAYERS meet me on neutral ground, where our late battle may be properly resumed. Though I am not yet quite ready to become a member of the Peace Society, I will cheerfully vary my propositions somewhat to suit him. As the belt may be said to be equally owned by both of us, I will agree to run him a foot-race from 100 yards to five miles for the stakes and belt, or I will wrestle with him for the belt, or I will row with him for the belt, I will swim a mile with him for the belt, or I will take hold of hands and jump from a housetop with him for the belt. If all these offers will not do, I will agree in two months to be ready to fight the four best men that can be produced in England, beginning with SAYERS, at intervals of 30 days apart, for the belt. I was told, if I won it, I could have it. I would rather fight for it than anything else; but I am willing, under the present state of public feeling, to accept of half of it. If that be denied me, and, through the exceptional action of the British authorities, I be denied the privilege of another meeting, I shall have no other alternative but to go home, refusing all English testimonials and subscriptions, and shall hereafter feel at liberty—nay, justified—by all the equities of the late transaction—to sign myself "The Champion of the World."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HEENAN.

SARACEN'S HEAD HOTEL, SNOW HILL,
LONDON, May 14.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In answer to Mr. HEENAN's letter which appeared in the *Times* of this day, I beg, first, to observe that I have not been hiding myself as he would insinuate. I called, with my backer, at the office of *Bell's Life in London* on Tuesday, the 8th of May. I told him that my backer and I were going out of town until Saturday. I visited Tunbridge on Wednesday, Maidstone on Thursday, Tunbridge and Hastings on Friday, and Brighton on Saturday. My movements were well known, and a letter or telegram addressed to "TOM SAYERS," or "The Champion of England," would have found me at either of those places, but none came to hand.

The ridiculous suggestion, put forward by Mr. HEENAN, of mutilating the belt, I laugh to scorn, and could afford to treat it with the contempt it merits, but that some good friends of mine—of the Peace Society—have, innocently enough, patronized the notion.

The belt, Sir, I have fought hard to obtain—striving for that prize I have within the last three years defeated some of the best men of my country; and, without intending to cast the slightest slur on my gallant opponent, I say that no American citizen, nor foreigner from any other land, however flowery and sunny, shall bear it, or the buckle of it, from Old England, while my arm and heart are capable of defending it. I am as ready as Mr. HEENAN to fight again, and repudiate with indignation the insinuation that I am not. In a very short time the Champion's Belt will be mine by indefeasable right; and even if Mr. HEENAN had defeated me it would not be his. He would have to do as I have done—meet every aspirant for the honor of wearing it for three years before he would become the lawful possessor of the trophy. What, then, becomes of the assertion made in Mr. HEENAN's letter, that the belt is equally owned by both of us? There is no such equality; but I will do him the justice he appears desirous of denying me, by admitting his equality in valor. To run, swim, or wrestle for the belt of the prize ring is a challenge so eminently absurd that one can hardly imagine it emanates from a sane man, and the evidence of aberration of mind is greatly strengthened by the proposal to jump off a house-top. The same proposition was once made by a lunatic, who met his medical attendant alone on the roof of the asylum. "Let us," said the mad patient, seizing the doctor with a firm grasp, "jump down;" but the medical man, with great presence of mind, replied, "Nay, anybody could jump down; let us go into the street and jump up." Like Teddy the Tiler, I know something of the roofs of houses, and their foundations also, and while I unquestionably admit that HEENAN is a "brick," I hope always to be able to say with truth, as I do now, that I am a bricklayer. The offer to fight four men, at intervals of thirty days, savors of bounce, and is unworthy of JOHN HEENAN. He should remember that it might take him the first month to vanquish TOM SAYERS.

GORDON HOTEL, Covent Garden, May 15.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

HEENAN, in a letter to PORTER'S *Spirit*, gives the following as the terms upon which he will be willing to settle the dispute as to who is entitled to the belt:

"Mr. WILKES was urged very strongly by some of his London friends not to send down my letter to *Bell's Life*, demanding SAYERS to name a place for the next fight, for they said its publication would be a signal for the arrests. But Mr. WILKES sent it down, and you will see it is out to-day. No arrests have been made yet, however. If SAYERS does not answer it right, I will take a still more decided step. He is not in town now, but Mr. W. has had him sent for through Mr. DOWLING, and he will be here on Monday. I intend then to say that I will consent that we take a new belt apiece, and leave the old one to be fought for. Or I will consent that the present belt be struck in two with an axe, and Mr. WILKES for America, shall hand me my half, and Mr. DOWLING shall hand SAYERS his. Mr. W. will then head a subscription to fill up SAYERS' other half, and I suppose Mr. D. will do the same for mine. This will probably keep up the good feeling, if it can be brought about, but if SAYERS will not do it, then I shall come out and offer to run him 100 yards, or one mile, or five miles, for the stakes and belt, or I will wrestle him for it, fight him for it, take hold of hands and jump off a house with him for it, or I will agree, in two months from to-day, to fight in succession the four best men they can produce in England, beginning with TOM SAYERS, at intervals of thirty days apart. If this does not get it for me or get me toward it, why I shall have to come home, unless they put me in prison for speaking out so bold."

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE FIGHT.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th ult., Lord LORAINE, upon a motion for the publication of correspondence in the Home Office relative to the recent fight, indulged in some reflections on the scene, and especially upon the ruffianism and lawlessness of the spectators.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said: I do not intend to offer any objection to the motion, and I will only just enter a sort of protest against that exaggeration [hear, hear] in which the noble Lord has indulged. He has attacked this railway company for having brought down 2,000 or 3,000 ruffians, and launched them in a moment upon a quiet neighborhood. One would have imagined from his description that these persons were a set of banditti [laughter] robbing and plundering, and seeking to ravish the country—murdering persons, burning houses, and committing every act of atrocity. [Hear, hear.] Technically, a fight between two persons, though not fighting from any feeling of enmity, is a breach of the peace, and, being a breach of the peace, is clearly an act which is subject to prosecution. But the persons who go to those places, though they may be technically open to a charge of breach of the peace, are harmless and commit no breach of the peace; they stay looking at what passes, which are exhibitions of manly courage, characteristics of the character of the people of this country. [Hear, hear.] It was only the other day a French newspaper, speaking of this fight, described it as a type of the national character—endurance and patience under suffering, and rather holding it up as a specimen of the admirable qualities of the British race. [Hear, hear.] However, that is a matter of opinion; but setting aside the legal technicalities of the case, I do not see that any number of persons who assemble to witness a prize-fight are more guilty of a breach of the peace than persons who go to witness a balloon ascent. [Laughter.] They go to see a fight, and, that over, they return without having done harm to anybody; and as to the danger to those persons who engage in those fights, I consider the danger to those who go up in a balloon is much greater. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] Therefore, I think there should be a medium in all things, and moderation in all opinions; and though it may be desirable to prevent those fights, yet I do not think any advantage is to be gained, or good to the morals of the people is to be promoted, by the exaggerations of the noble lord. At the same time, the motion is one to which I cannot see any objection, and I shall not, therefore, refuse to produce the correspondence. [Cheers.]

THE PAPAL ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

The Irish Government has issued the following important notice with respect to the recruiting for the Papal army:

"All persons concerned are required to take notice that, by the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 GEO. III., sec. 69, it is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any subject of Her Majesty, without her license for that purpose, to obtain, to engage, or to go to any foreign place, with intent to enlist, or to enter himself to serve any foreign prince or potentate, in any military capacity, although no money, pay, or reward may have been actually paid to, or received by, such person, for his use or benefit, and, further, that if any person whatever shall hire, retain, engage, or procure any person, or shall attempt or endeavor to hire, retain, engage, or procure any person whatever to enlist, or to engage to enlist or serve, or be employed as an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, for or under, or in aid of, any foreign prince or potentate, or agree to go or embark from any of Her Majesty's dominions, for the purpose or with the intent to be so enlisted, entered, engaged, or employed, whether any enlisting money, pay, or reward shall have been, or shall be actually given or received or not, such person or persons are to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; and, further all masters of ships or vessels knowingly and willingly stowing on board such persons as aforesaid, are liable to a penalty of £50 for every person so taken."

Death of Theodore Parker.

The following, an extract from a private letter to Professor NEWMAN, dated Florence, May 11, 1860, appears in the London papers:

"I have sad news to communicate. Our dear suffering friend, THEODORE PARKER, died yesterday evening. Yet there never was an easier end to a life but lately full of vigor. I saw him about three hours before he died, lying calmly, while life was ebbing away unconsciously to himself. He left written directions for his funeral, limiting to five persons the attending him to the grave, of whom I am one. Many Americans here are expressing their wish to appear as mouners; but it is thought right to abide by his instructions. He desired the eleven first verses of the Sermon on the Mount (the blessings of Jesus) to be read over his grave; and then a plain grey stone, with his name and age and nothing farther of inscription. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, a Boston Unitarian minister, will read the passage. He is a sincere friend and admirer of PARKER'S. We hope to get a cast taken of Mr. PARKER to-day. Mrs. PARKER, his poor gentle wife, has hitherto borne up well. Miss STEVENSON, who has so long resided with them, was also with him to the last. She thinks, from the peculiar tenderness of his manner yesterday, that he knew he was dying. He had dreamy for some days, and talked dreamingly of two THEODORE PARKERS, one here, and one planted in Boston, who would finish his work; perhaps a true thought, only mystically expressed. Among his last well connected words were these: "Of course you know I am not afraid to die, though I wished to live and finish much work which I longed to do. I had great powers committed to me, and I have but half used them."

Since writing this, I have seen him lying, O, so peacefully! I have never seen death under a form so devoid of terror. The hectic color remains on his cheek, and it is hard to persuade oneself he has passed away. He ceased to breathe without the least struggle.

CENTRAL ITALY.

Italy Yearning for Unity—The Interest in Garibaldi—The Papal Army—Funeral of Theodore Parker—His last Moments.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FLORENCE, Monday, May 14, 1860.

That the populations of the different Italian Provinces are every day becoming more and more confirmed in the desire to form part and parcel of a great Italian State, is clear. Nearly one-half of Italy is already united. Many good patriots here in Tuscany, who in the beginning were reluctant to yield to the sacrifice of the separate existence of this Province, fearing that the State and the chief city would lose the prestige and the influence which they had always enjoyed, afterwards not only consented, but warmly approved of the project of fusion. When so large a portion of the Peninsula shall be united under one head as to be able to muster and maintain a national army of three or four hundred thousand men, then it is pretty certain that the rule of the stranger will come to an end. There is material enough in Italy that could be spared for a while, or permanently, for such use, to form an army of from half a million to a million of men. Organization, union, and a perfect intelligence between the different parts of the country are wanting at present, but more and more such obstacles are in a way to be removed. The people of the country must become persuaded, and they are becoming persuaded, that there is no other way to win or maintain their liberties but to unite their forces on a large scale, and fight for themselves. Foreign aid comes not so much from sincere love of their cause as from opposition to a common enemy. France will fight Austria in Italy to-day, and perhaps coöperate with her to-morrow in another field, or use Italy only as an instrument for the accomplishment of her own ends. If the power which to-day rules France should fall, what guarantee is there that Austria may not again overrun Italy? The hope of this country is in a large, well-drilled army of native soldiers. The rising kingdom of Italy can have no foundation, except strengthened and sustained by the skillful arms as well as faithful and courageous hearts of those who wish to call it into existence. The energetic sovereign, VICTOR EMANUEL, knows this, and no one is better persuaded of it than Gen. GARIBALDI, the first of patriotic citizens. The *Nazione*, the leading journal of Florence, published a few days since the following letter from GARIBALDI to his friend BERTANI, member of the Sardinian Parliament.

MY DEAR BERTANI: Thrust once more upon the scene of patriotic events, I leave to you the following charges: To get together all the resources possible to assist us in our enterprise; to endeavor to make the Italians understand that if we are properly assisted, Italy will be established with smaller outlay and in a shorter time, but that they will not have done their duty if they limit themselves to barren subscriptions. Italy free to day, in place of one hundred thousand soldiers must be armed with five hundred thousand—a number certainly not disproportioned to the population. Such a proportion the neighboring States have, that are not called upon to conquer their independence. With such an army, Italy will have no more need of foreign masters who, under the pretence of liberating her, consume her little by little: but in whatever place Italians are found who fight against oppressors, there it is necessary to stir up the ardent and provide them with whatever is necessary for their journey,—that it is not only necessary to assist the Sicilian insurrection in Sicily, but wherever else there are enemies to fight.

I did not advise the Sicilian movement, but our brothers stretching out to us their hands, I have believed it a duty to assist them. Our cry of war will be, "*Italia e Vittorio Emanuele*," and I hope that the Italian banner this time also will not be dishonored.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

This letter has already excited a profound sensation here, and the impression will extend more widely as it is read. Our admiration for the fidelity and courage of this noble man is every day increased. It is certain that already at the head of a few gallant patriots, caring nothing for the perils of the enterprise, he has gone to the aid of the struggling Sicilians. A republican, he is before that a patriot; and the liberation of his country is in all his thoughts. Forgetful of self, he is faithful to that single idea. Although the King sells his birthplace to a foreign State, he is true to his King so long as he knows that the King keeps his word to the whole Italian people. His magnanimity is equal to his gallantry, and his patriotic love is greatest of all. The Italian cause is at the moment entering upon a new period of development and of peril. The southern portion of the Peninsula, which until now has not had opportunity to take part in the national movement, now, by the presence and the leadership of GARIBALDI, will be moved with new ardor, and will strive with an energy more heroic and hopeful, to throw off the hateful Bourbon yoke. The moment is a great one, and the interest increases with every new step taken. Our most generous sympathies, with our most heartfelt solicitudes, are enlisted as we watch events as they succeed each other in this living drama of a nation's liberation.

Some aggressive movement on the part of the Pope's soldiers is evidently expected before long, as there is considerable activity in recruiting and concentrating forces in the region between Perugia and Ancona. Nearly all the Sardinian troops, which, for some time, have been in garrison here in Florence, moved off a few nights back towards the borders of the Pontifical States. The French General is forming a camp at a town called Gubbio, about twenty miles to the north of Perugia. More than two thousand troops are now there, and it is expected that the force will be increased to seven or eight thousand. The position is said to be a central one, as several roads leading along the base and over the mountains there unite. A part of the garrison at Perugia has been withdrawn to be added to the force collecting at the new point. About fifteen hundred troops remain to keep the poor Perugians under control. They are subjected to all sorts of indignities from their brutal masters; the officers themselves taking the lead in setting an example to those under them to insult those they oppress. When a battalion was leaving Perugia for Gubbio, the officers who were to remain behind cried out to those going away, "Farewell until we meet again at Bologna." This was in the public square, and the parting salutations were given in so loud a voice that all the bystanders could hear. Probably a very short time will show whether such presumption is to be rendered more bold and overbearing by success, or humiliated by defeat. The works upon the Pauline fortress at Perugia are pressed forward with more energy than care, with the hope of completing them in the course of a few weeks. The town itself, with the approaches to it will then be controlled again as they were before 1848, when the citadel was destroyed by the Revolutionists. Recruits for the Papal service are still arriving at Ancona, and many more are expected—among them more than a thousand Irishmen. While his army is thus increased by the enlistment of the base foreigners, who sell their services to the worst of causes for pay, the Pope is losing some of his own Italian soldiers by desertion. We are beginning to hear of squads of these who watch their opportunity to escape from a service which they have intelligence and patriotism enough [illegible] is opposed to the true welfare of their country.

[illegible] Rev. THEODORE PARKER took place [illegible] the Swiss Cemetery, outside of the w[illegible]. The ceremony of burial was as [illegible] as possible. A few persons only were [illegible], and a passage of Scripture, selected by Mr. PARKER, was read. For some reason, the last hours and the funeral of the great moralist and reformer were made a secret of to all beyond a circle of five or six persons. It is understood that his last moments were tranquil and his mind clear, although some days before death the brain was not regular.

AP.

POLITICAL.

MINOR INDICATIONS.

Under the caption of "whistling them back" the New-Orleans *Delta* discusses the address to the Charleston bolters. It styles the signers "apostles of all faction, disorganization and affliction," and proceeds to enumerate the delegates from the Free States upon whom the South could rely in case her delegates returned to the Convention. After giving the list it says: "We invite the attention of every Southern man to it, and we leave to his own high sense of honor to say whether anything so loathsome and filthy was ever heretofore offered as bribe to high-minded, dignified, and magnanimous Southern gentlemen." The *Delta* concludes as follows: "Much as we deplore the secession that has occurred, disastrous as we would esteem it, were it approved by the people, calamitous as would be, to our mind, a disruption of the great national party of this glorious Union, we really are in doubt whether all these direful consequences should not be incurred, rather than witness the degradation and abasement the congressional appeal of the ignoble eighteen would counsel the Southern secessionists from the National Democratic Convention to accept."

The Richmond *Enquirer* comments on the article lately published in the Charleston *Mercury* relative to the Democratic secession. It urges that the Richmond Convention should await the action of the Baltimore Convention. Meetings held throughout Virginia, it asserts, show this course to be the most in accordance with the sentiments of the Democracy of the State. In its opinion there is still chance for the adoption of a platform which will prove acceptable to the South. The adoption of the Davis Resolutions in the Senate point to this result. The *Enquirer* makes the following grandiloquent appeal: "The Convention at Baltimore has in its hands the destinies of the party, and, we fear, of the Union itself. In view of the past, and the great future, we still have hope that they will meet their mighty responsibilities in the proper spirit, and that, if necessary, as in the days of old Rome, there will be found more than one MARCUS CURTIUS, who will sacrifice himself by leaping into the gulf of temporary obscurity, to save his country from distraction and disruption."

The Richmond *Whig* thinks it exceedingly doubtful whether the Virginia Democracy will consider it worth while to meet their Cotton-State brethren in Convention in June. "Out of nearly one hundred and sixty Counties in the State the Democracy of but *four* have yet held meetings signifying their approval of said Convention, or their wish to be represented in it; and these Counties are Northumberland, Northampton, Hanover and Goochland. Not even the Democracy of Richmond City, although three amazingly Southern Rights Democratic organs are published here, have budged an inch in the direction of appointing delegates to the Seceders' Convention, or of approving of that Convention in any manner." The *Whig* appeals against this indifference, and urges the Democracy of the State not to be sold out for the benefit of "STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, a renegade, a traitor to the South, a gambler in politics, a heartless and disreputable demagogue," as their own party papers style him.

A correspondent of the Washington *States and Union*, whom that paper announces to be "one of the most prominent Democrats in Louisiana," in a letter to the editor, dated Baton Rouge, May 20, says: "There is a pretty general movement in reference to another State Convention in Louisiana, to assemble on the 6th of June next at Donalsonville. Many parishes have already called their meetings to send delegates, and the Convention will be very well attended. There is considerable reaction in favor of DOUGLAS in this State, and if he is nominated at Baltimore, will carry it by a large majority. I pray that his friends who stood by him at Charleston will continue firm and unflinching, after the corrupt and reckless means which have been used to defeat him. If one shall flinch or vary, he will deserve to be lashed naked out of the Convention."

The friends of Judge BATES are not likely to give LINCOLN and HAMLIN a hearty support, if the opinions of the St. Louis *Evening News*, the organ of that gentleman, are to be considered significant of his feelings. By way of introduction to one or two brief biographies of LINCOLN, which it republishes from the paper to which it alludes, the *News* says: "Our friends of the Chicago *Press* are particularly jubilant over the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN for President. Some of their rhapsodies are quite amusing and indeed ludicrous. But yet we cannot blame them. LINCOLN is *their* candidate. Didn't they bring him forward? Didn't they press him? Didn't they nominate him? Of course they should, in their exuberant rhetoric, bear him aloft and extol him to the full height of the public expectation."

The Charleston *Mercury* argues in favor of running two Democratic candidates,—one to secure the heaviest vote possible in the North and Northwest, and another to accomplish the same end in the South. In this manner the largest number of votes will be taken from the Republicans in the Northern States, and the election will be inevitably thrown into the House of Representatives, where South Carolina will be equal to New-York, Alabama to Pennsylvania and Mississippi to Ohio, as each State will there cast a single vote. This, the *Mercury* claims, would break up all combinations, which cluster around individual candidates for the Presidency, and ultimately secure the election of a candidate favorable to the South.

A meeting held in Galveston, Texas, on the evening of Saturday, the 19th, sustained the principles enunciated in the Southern Platform presented at the Charleston Convention, and passed resolutions approving the course of the Texas delegates in withdrawing. These delegates, acting on the advice and by the authority of the Democratic State Executive Committee, will return to the Convention at Richmond prepared to adjourn to Baltimore and join the Convention there, provided there seems to be a good prospect that the Southern Platform will be there adopted, or one which may be similar to it in the main.

The Utica *Telegraph* says that Mr. SEWARD passed through that city on Monday *en route* for Washington. Some one asked him what he would say in Washington as to the probable result of the election in this State. "I will put LINCOLN's majority at 70,000," said he. "That's pretty high," said some one in the crowd, "how do you figure it?" "Why, MICHAEL MCQUADE said I would certainly have 50,000 in this State if nominated, and GREELEY asserted that anybody else could get 20,000 more than I, therefore LINCOLN must receive 70,000." A Republican suggested that LINCOLN's large majority would rest upon a basis as substantial as GREELEY's opinion.

The Auburn *Union* replies as follows to a paragraph in the Rochester *Union* calling attention to the fact that the name of Mr. LINCOLN was not mentioned in the letter lately written by Mr. SEWARD to the Republican Committee in this City:

We do not consider it at all singular. Mr. SEWARD very seldom says much about men. His speeches and writings are remarkable for the discussion of principles, with little reference to men. In many of his longest and best speeches he makes no mention of individuals. It is therefore unjust to designate as "noticeable" his omission to name Mr. LINCOLN.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, the notable ultraist, will have strong competition for the renomination from Mr. WALLACE of Ottawa, a strong personal friend of LINCOLN's, and a conservative Republican of the Lincoln school. Mr. WALLACE is an able lawyer, and a son-in-law of Judge DICKEY, an influential Clay Whig, who declared for DOUGLAS in 1858, and was one of the delegates to Charleston. The nomination of LINCOLN is regarded as a triumph over the LOVEJOY faction in Illinois, who have steadily protested against him as being too conservative.

The law compelling prepayment of postage is a fortunate measure for the finances of the Macon, Ga., Committee. Col. A. R. LAWTON is the last on the list of their correspondents. He thinks that eight States of the Confederacy "manifested a lofty adherence to principle by withdrawing themselves from the further deliberations of the Convention," and "would rather see the Richmond Convention go before the country with its candidates and principles announced," unless clearer indications can be seen that a more catholic spirit will prevail at Baltimore.

The Boston *Post* deprecates the practice of turning political Nominating Conventions into mammoth mass-meetings of people of all sexes and ages. Such vast assemblages, it thinks, are unfavorable to deliberative action of any kind. It would be far better to provide a room capable of accommodating the Convention and representatives of the newspapers, and to exclude all others. The *Post* condemns the idea of erecting a "temporary amphitheatre" for a Democratic Convention.

Mr. SEWARD declined an invitation extended him to deliver an oration in Auburn on the approaching Anniversary of National Independence, but remarked, "That if living on the Fourth of July, 1861, he would then cheerfully consent to deliver an address to his fellow-townsmen, as forty years previous to that date, he had commenced his public life, and that occasion would be its conclusion."

EDWARD COLES, of Philadelphia, a man of advanced years, who was private Secretary to JEFFERSON and MADISON, sent word to the Republican ratification meeting that he should support ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He said he imbibed his Democracy directly from JEFFERSON, and should be true to its principles by supporting the Chicago nomination.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE DEBATE ON SLAVERY CONTINUED—SPEECHES OF REV. R. M. HATFIELD, REV. S. Y. MONROE, REV. G. BATTELLE, REV. H. M. SHAFFER AND OTHERS—THE NEW GENERAL RULE REJECTED—YEAS 138, NAYS 74.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

We have had a good deal of "talk" and some "cider" to-day. Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of the New-York East Conference, made a well-defined and emphatic avowal of the principles of the Progressive Party to-day. He is an orator of acknowledged ability, and spoke to-day with a warmth and show of faith that evinced an intimate acquaintance with the subject he was discussing, and a thorough conviction that he had the right of it.

The Conservatives, too, put forward one of their most able men, Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of the New-Jersey Conference, who has the rare gift of rapid thought, and said more in half an hour than some of his colleagues would enunciate in three.

The other addresses of the day would have been listened to with more attention if they had been delivered and not read. Many of the debaters who have taken the floor on the pending question, though known to be excellent extemporaneous speakers, have deemed the subject too important to commit their thoughts upon it to the phrase of the moment. But written sermons are not in much favor with the Methodists, and unless they are uncommonly full of marrow, are heard with impatience.

The address of Mr. MONROE paved the way for the vote which was soon after taken on the first resolution of the majority report. Everybody was prepared for the result, which probably was not at all influenced by the speeches on either side. The new General Rule is rejected, but with four votes more the Progressives would have carried the day. The debate continues on the resolution amending the chapter; that that will be carried there can be no doubt, but whether the Church will split upon that rock, is yet to be determined.

In the early part of this morning's session—Bishop SCOTT presiding—Rev. P. COOMBE offered a resolution directing that during the discussion the time of the speakers be equally divided between the two parties.

Rev. Dr. D. CURRY (New York East) hoped it would not be adopted. He trusted that none of the majority would speak on the subject, and that the whole time would be given to the minority.

The resolution was declared out of order at this time, but was afterwards agreed to.

Rev. P. S. BENNETT, of Wisconsin, concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday. He did not understand the meaning of some of those naughty terms, "Fanaticism" and "Nazaritism." He had seen it stated that the real point of the "Nazarite" difficulties was the Slavery question. This he denied. It was not a contest between Slavery and Freedom. He was in favor of the majority report from the beginning to the end thereof.

Rev. G. BATTELLE, of Western Virginia, said the proposed new rule aimed professedly at the extirpation of Slavery. How would it effect it? Those who resided in the midst of Slavery were united in their testimony that its adoption would accomplish no good and do much harm. Might they not, then, call upon the majority to say what good it could effect? It was no answer to say that Slavery was wrong; *that* the Church had always held. It was no answer to tell what laws there were in Maryland, and to flood them with tropes and metaphors. This was the seventh new rule that had been proposed. Six had gone to the shades; the seventh he hoped would follow. Was the real purpose of the present movement to make merely spread-eagle glorifications of Freedom,—to bind up a sentiment for distant brothers to smell at? The people of the Border, through good and evil, had adhered to the Church. And now what had they done that quadrennially their work should be interfered with and handed over to the stranger and the spoiler who were waiting to grasp it? In his Conference there were not more than 50 slaveholders attached to the Church, and there were many who were members of the political party which had first made nominations in the West. He had been sorry to hear a brother speaking of polygamy in connection with their brethren on the Border. The effect of such talk was to create a sentiment against their people among their brethren abroad, and to bring over an avalanche of petitions against Slavery from England, while crying evils at home were overlooked by the petitioners. He never would shout for Slavery and act in its behalf; on the other hand, though backed by millions, they (the majority) could not induce him to vote for the exclusion of brethren from Christ's fold except in accordance with His teachings. It was abundantly evident that he who had obtained the names of 60,000 petitioners against Slavery from over the water, was at the bottom of the present movement. To him, if the measure carried, should be awarded the lion's share of the spoils. He (the speaker) said to his progressive brother that the Anti-Slavery standard would be lowered on the Border if the new rule or chapter were adopted. Progress the Church wanted, but not such progress as in the present misapplication of the word was proposed. Instead of changing the rule, they should send fifty more preachers to the Border, and enlarge the sphere of the Church's influence there.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of East New-York, next addressed the Conference. At the outset he wanted to notice two objections that had been urged to the majority report. The first was that the proposed action would array the Church of Christ against the civil authorities. To whom, it was asked, should the Church appeal if the State was against her? That objection might be brushed away at once. There was nothing like an antagonism with the State in the proposed change. If that objection amounted to anything, it was against the Discipline as it is. What was the law of the Southern States now? Why, that a colored man should be sold and bought and used as a chattel, as a dog, and the Discipline now was open to the objection. If this bugbear frightened them they could not go into the Slave States now with their Discipline. Had it come to this, that the Church must go mousing and digging around among dirty politicians, afraid to assert the truth unless they made laws to protect it? He yielded to none in respect for law, but, thank God, there was a higher law than human enactments—even that of the Lord Jesus Christ! Another objection was, that Slavery was not specifically prohibited by Jesus Christ, not denounced in person by the Apostles, and, therefore, it was said, it was very wrong for them to prohibit it. It was very true that the Apostles went around in places where slaves were chained like bull-dogs. It was said, that because the Apostles did not declare the slaveholding that they saw around them wrong *per se*, they (the Methodists) could not say aught against it. Where would this carry them? There were other abuses seen by the Apostles. There were the gladiatorial exhibitions. Why didn't the Apostles say, "You must not go to these exhibitions?" Because they did not, would it be asserted that now prize-fighting could not be prohibited? The Apostle borrowed some of his illustrations from these very sports. Why did he not go out of his way to say they were wrong? He (Mr. HATFIELD) could only give them the dry bones and skeleton of his argument, for he was pressed for time. What was to be done turned very much on what Slavery was. A brother had declared that they were all Anti-Slavery, and a few minutes later was floundering about in the Bible to prove that slaveholding was right. From such Anti-Slavery, exclaimed Mr. HATFIELD, good Lord deliver us!

Rev. Mr. CRANE denied that he had endeavored to prove that Slavery was right.

For himself, (Mr. HATFIELD continued,) he had the slightest possible concern as to whether the slave-trade was in force under the phase of stealing men and women from Africa or stealing the babe from the cradle. If there was any more cruel or wicked way of perpetuating this sin than this he had not heard or dreamed of it. Every child came into the world with the same right to freedom that it had to its eyes. The slaveholder might as well sere its eyes with red hot iron as deprive it of its freedom. A necessity was upon them, and the Church must hold some position with regard to this subject. Several things she might do. Some said she should declare that Slavery was a christianizing process. The man who declared this put Christ again on the cross and his wounds bled afresh. Where were the moral questions of our day. This a political question, that the Church should let Slavery alone! There was an utter misapprehension in stating that this conflict dated a few years back. This irrepressible conflict dated back to the time when in the garden it was said, "I will put enmity between her seed and thy seed." It was the old contest between right and wrong. But it was declared every now and then that it was all ended. They might as well call in Dame Partington with her mop to wipe up the Atlantic ocean as attempt to suppress this agitation. Efforts in the direction of ameliorating the condition of the slaves, while they were permitted to remain slaves, must be futile. It was only four years ago that, in the General Conference, it was proposed that an enactment that masters should render to their slaves that which was just and equal, and it had been denounced as breaking the chains of slaves. It was true. The Scriptures could not be lived up to literally without freeing the slaves. He repelled the declaration that this agitation was useless because it was about a mere abstraction. What was it that moulded this world, built up and shook down kingdoms, but these "mere abstractions?" He saw now a man sitting in his room writing, and the words he wrote should stir the world for good. LUTHER'S theories nailed to a post were passed by the crowd, and they cried, "Words, words," but those words affected more than the thunders of the Vatican. Many of his (Mr. HATFIELD'S) best friends were against him in his position on this question, but he appealed to the Searcher of Hearts to declare if what he uttered did not come from his heart. They must not consider the Border alone. Here was the North and Northwest. What was to become of them if Slavery was permitted to lord it over them? His heart bled when he thought of the position of the Church with regard to the abomination. He agreed with Dr. ALFRED BOND, that Slavery could not live a year if the Church spoke out its sentiments on this subject. He very much desired that the Church should speak out. He referred to a passage from MACAULAY which told of the horrors and dangers of the French Revolution. He feared the dangers that were impending over this land. Where were the young men of the day? Many of them without the pale of the Church. And why? Because they went to churches and heard some Southside preachers handle Slavery gingerly, and then went and heard others denounce it, and then young men said they did not know about this difference of doctrine, and were shaken in their faith. Dr. DURBIN had said it was doubtful who might die before the next General Conference. He (Dr. HATFIELD) would not have desired to trust himself beyond the vale till he had lifted up his voice against the sin of Slavery.

Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of New-Jersey, said that as they had floated along on the tide of this debate, he had been compelled from time to time to take soundings to ascertain where they were. From the sound at one time, it seemed as if they were in Congress; at another, as if they were in a Legislature; at another, as if they were in a mass meeting of citizens; at another, as if they were in a University, listening to recitations from WAYLAND'S *Moral Philosophy*; at another, as if they had gone back for years to settle a question that had been long ago settled. Show him how he could strike a blow at Slavery, and he would strike it with all his might. But was a brother Pro-Slavery because he could not see the means of overcoming the wrong in the same light as another brother? He wanted to speak as an Anti-Slavery man to Anti-Slavery men. He objected to the majority report because it was founded on a wrong assumption. Petitions signed by thousands had come to them, assuming that slaveholding existed within their Conferences. There was no evidence before them that this was so. The conviction could not be escaped by the border brethren, if the proposed measure passed, that they were needlessly afflicted,—they who already had so much to bear. Again, he objected to it because it was Anti-Methodistical. It proposed to exclude from Christ's flock those who had done nothing that was contrary to God's law. What was to be done with those cases in which slaves were held for merciful purposes?

Mr. MONROE cited instances in which slaves were left under the law to men who unless they for merciful purposes continued for a time to hold them, must cast them into worse hands and perpetual servitude. The refusal of the Border Conferences to enact the Providence Rule was a declaration that if there was a change of rule the new rule must make unmistakable provision for these cases. The new rule now proposed was open to the same objections as the Providence Rule. The Committee on Slavery asked whether it was a small thing that so many slaves had, through the Methodist Church, been set free. He answered that it was a great thing, and a vindication of the past policy of the Church. But these men proposed to fling to the winds that which they had testified was of so much worth. Again he opposed the majority report because it jeopardized interests too precious to be hazarded except for considerations of the profoundest necessity. If the time did come when these measures should be passed, and there should be strife and turmoil, he would pray God for wisdom to do what was right, but he hoped the brethren of the majority would retrace their steps now and leave the Church in peace. It was not a small matter that they were proposing to take action that should leave to desecration the fields in which the bones of the fathers reposed, where soon would lie the dust of the venerable Dr. GRIFFITH, who was here, and who had breasted the aggressions of the slave-power in other days with the now sainted FINLEY. Mr. MONROE closed his address by quoting, from a letter from Dr. HAVEN to *Zion's Herald*, a statement that the chapter would pass and would, for twenty-five years, be all that the Conference would want, but that the general rule would not pass. He hoped that brother would rise and move that the new rule be laid on the table, and then they would consider the chapter.

Dr. HAVEN would not move that it be laid on the table. That would be a backward act. After the rule was voted on it would be time enough to consider the chapter.

Mr. MONROE—Then the brother acknowledges that the new rule should not be passed. [Laughter.]

Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, of New-York, thought matters would be simplified greatly if the vote on the rule was taken now.

Some time was spent in discussing a resolution offered by him, directing that the vote be so taken. It was carried.

The first resolution of the majority report, which provides for changing the General Rule, was read. The vote was taken by ayes and noes, and the resolution was lost for want of a constitutional (two-thirds) vote. There were 212 votes cast, of which 138 were for and 74 against it.

AYES.

Abbott, Armstrong, Ayres of Delaware, Bain, Baker of Black River, Baker of Erie, Barrons, Barth, Brace, Bennett, Bigelow, Bingham, Birt, Bixby, Blades, Blake, Bristol, Brooks of Minnesota, Brown of New-York, Brown of Providence, Bruce, Brunson, Bullard, Carpenter, Chapin of Erie, Chapin of New-England, Clarke of Erie, Clark of New-York Coll, Colcazer of North Indiana, Cone, Connell, Cooke, Corkhill, Cowles, Crany, Crawford, Crews, Curry of New-York (East), Dean, Dempster, Dennis, Dunn of Troy, Dunning, Eddy, Erwin, Ferris, Filimore, Floy, Gavitt, Gillett, Goloen, Goodwin, Goss, Griffin of Troy, Griswold, Haney, Hare, Harris, Banaver, Hatch, Hatfield, Haven, Hayes, Helmershausen, Hibbard, Hill, Hitchcock, Hobart, Holliday, Howard, Hulburd, Hunter of Peoria, Jacokes, Jasper, Johnson, Keeler, Kellam, King, Kingsley, Landon, Leihy, Leslie, Locke, Magee, marley, Mathelr, McKinstry, Merrick, Merrill, Miller, Mitchell of Cincinnati, Mitchell of Pittsburgh, Monson, Moody, Mulfinger, Munsell, Nash, Nast, Nelson, Nubfin, Nutt, Olin, Pearce, Penfield, Pike, Poe, Porter of New-England, Prince, Raymond, Reddy, Reid of East Genessee, Russell Sapt, Shaffer, Smart, Smith of Cincinnati, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Stelland, Stanton, Starke, Starks, Stoughton, Thomas of Wisconsin, Thomson of Northern Ohio, Thurston, Townsend, Trimble, Tuttle of East Genessee, Twimbly, Webster, Whedon, Whiteman, Williams, Wise, Witherspoon, Young.

NAYS.

Ayres, of Upper Iowa, Bannister, Battelle, Black, Briggs, Brown, of East Baltimore, Brown, of New Jersey, Brown, of Upper Iowa, Carlton, Cartwright, Castle, Clark, of Pittsburgh, Cliffe, Colcazer, of Philadelphia, Combe Cooper, Corrington, Cox, Crane, of Illinois, Crane, of Newark, Day, Drummond, Durbin, Ellison, Fuller, Goode, Griffin of New-York, Griffith, Guyer, Hammond, Hildt, Hodgson, Holdich, Holmes, Hopkins, Hoyt, Hughes, Hunter, of Western Virginia, Jackson, Jamison, Kuhl, Martin, Mitchell, of East Baltimore, Monroe, Morgan, Murphy, Norris, Osbon, Parsons, Pearne, Peck, Petty, Porter, of Newark, Power, Prentice, Pred, of Cincinnati, Robinson, Rutledge, Sabin, Sargent, Sewall, Shumase, Slicer, Smith, of Genessee, Street, Thomas of California, Thompson, of Philadelphia, Tippett, Travis, Tuttle, of Newark, Vanclerc, Veitch, Waller, Wilson, Wood.

Rev. H. M. SHAFFER, of Delaware, said that as both reports agreed that Slavery was evil, they were relieved of any necessity of considering its immorality. The only question was whether they should keep Slavery in the Church or exclude it. Our Saviour had laid down the law, "Cease to do evil, and learn to do good." How should they cease to do evil? By degrees? "Steal no more," Christ said, and let him who held slaves hold slaves no more from this moment. Slavery had come into the Church unbidden, and there had always been a protest against it. What had the rule and the chapter, as they were, accomplished for seventy-six years? The latter inquired what should be done for the extirpation of Slavery, but the institution had taken deeper root than ever in the country. It claimed Christian fellowship in the Church, and in the sickly rice-swamps of the South. While they enslaved their fellow-men, the slaveholders sung—

> "Oh, how happy are they
> Who their Saviour obey!"

The law laid down in the Bible was, that the man woman or child that worked for another was entitled to wages. This was the law of servitude. Mr. SHAFFER examined and interpreted various passages in the Bible, which, he claimed, declared the sin of Slavery. He quoted the opinions of statesmen against Slavery, and predicted that unless it was eradicated the land would be visited with heavy penalties.

Rev. C. KINGSLY, of Erie, moved an amendment to the new chapter reported by the majority, which was designed, he said, to make the chapter more explicit, but did not alter its signification at all. It was merely the insertion of the words "to be used," in the clause which with them will declare that "the buying, selling or holding of human beings *to be used* as chattels" is contrary to the laws of God, the Golden Rule and the Discipline.

Rev. F. A. BLADES, of Detroit, obtained the floor. The whole subject was postponed till to-morrow, and after the reception of some reports of minor importance the Conference adjourned.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE DOMESTIC MISSIONS—THE PRINCETON SEMINARY AND ITS PROFESSORSHIPS—A FINE SPECTACLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TENTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

The session of last evening was occupied with the consideration of the Mission at the Kankahwee Colony in Illinois. The report of the Committee on the subject was read by Dr. ATWATER. Father CHINIQUY was present and addressed the meeting.

A long time was occupied this morning in discussion of several points that came up during the reading of the minutes.

Dr. W. M. SCOTT reported a minute with reference to the subscription commenced last night for the French Colony. Nearly $3,000 had been secured, and it was expected that the amount would be largely increased. The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported recommending the erection of the new Synod of Sandusky. The report was adopted.

In relation to the several memorials and overtures referred to the Committee relating to Colonization, Temperance, the Slave-trade, &c., the Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That while the General Assembly on the one hand disclaim all right to interfere in secular matters, and on the other assert the right and duty of the Church, as God's witness on earth, to bear her testimony in favor of truth and holiness, and against all false doctrines and views, wherever professed and committed, yet in view of the often repeated action of the Assembly in reference to the subjects above referred to, it is inexpedient to take any further action in relation thereto.

This was adopted unanimously, without any discussion.

It was resolved to open a correspondence with the body known as Cumberland Presbyterians. Delegates to that body were then appointed—Dr. EDGAR principal, and Dr. MCMULLIN alternate.

Several matters of no public interest were disposed of without discussion.

The subject of the election of Professors to the Princeton Theological Seminary was made the order of the day. Dr. ATWATER presented a resolution, that in consequence of Mr. DABNEY'S declining a nomination, the Directors had been unable to confer on another nomination, and therefore that the election of a new Professor be deferred to the next Assembly. Dr. KREBS made a statement as to Dr. DABNEY'S name in this connection, and showed why the Directors had had no opportunity of conference. He was opposed to the postponement of the election. The Assembly had no desire to thrust any one as Professor upon a reluctant Faculty or Board of Directors; but after deciding on the necessity of a fifth Professorship, it is proposed to put off filling one chair for a whole year. He thought it inconsistent with yesterday's action and with the wants of the Church to defer. He thought that the Presbyterian Church was not confined to one or two or three names in the selection of a man to train her ministry. He mentioned several that he considered able to occupy the vacancies.

Dr. BOARDMAN defended the action of the Board of Directors of Princeton in the nomination of Dr. DABNEY. The very existence of a Board of Directors implied that to it the Church looked for the direction of the Seminary's affairs, and especially in the case of a vacancy in its Faculty. The Assembly adjourned without action on the subject.

In the afternoon, the report of the Judicial Committee on a case of no public interest, after a little debate, was adopted.

SCOTT LORD, Esq., presented a resolution recommending the churches to raise funds by contributions and individual efforts for the mission in the Kankakee Colony; this resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. KREBS submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted without debate. They have reference to the affairs of the Boards which have hitherto occasioned so much debate.

Resolved, By the General Assembly, that the Secretaries of the Boards of the Church be instructed to notify the members thereof of their appointment, and of all meetings of the Board, whether stated or special; and when such meetings are for special purposes the subject for discussion shall be mentioned in the notice.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the above named Boards to send up to the Assembly, with their annual reports, their books of minutes, and the books of minutes of the respective Executive Committees, for examination; and it shall be the duty of said Committees to bring to the attention of the Assembly any matters in their minutes which in their judgment, calls for the notice of the Assembly.

Resolved, That it is not lawful for either of the above-named Boards or Committees to issue certificates of life membership to any person or any testimonial by virtue of which any person is permitted to sit, deliberate and vote with the Boards, but the Boards may devise and grant certificates, or special testimonials or special donations, to the class of persons hitherto known as honorary members, it being understood and provided that such persons can in no sense be allowed by purchase or gift, to exercise any sort of right or position to deliberate and vote with the members appointed by the General Assembly.

After the adoption of these resolutions, Dr. THORNWELL said that he would withdraw the protest that he had this morning presented. This was received with much applause, that was immediately suppressed by the Moderator.

The subject of the vacant Professorship at Princeton was resumed. Dr. ATWATER was permitted to withdraw his resolution to defer the election of a new Professor. Dr. SPRING then stated, that on conference with the few Directors here, they had been able to decide upon the name of one who they believed would be acceptable to all the Directors and friends of the Seminary. He, therefore, nominated for the vacant chair at Princeton Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans. Dr. BOCOCK asked whether any information had been received as to the probability of acceptance if Dr. PALMER should be elected. Dr. HODGE replied that it had just been communicated that Dr. PALMER'S health was so tried by his duties and the climate, that he would probably be compelled to leave New-Orleans. It was also proposed to mention his name for this chair, even if the friends of Princeton did not do so.

Dr. BOARDMAN made some remarks and read some papers with reference to the nomination of C. WISTAR HODGE to the fifth Professorship. While the ballots were being counted, a resolution on the death of Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER was adopted. The report of the Committee on the Allegheny Seminary, recommending the establishment of a fifth professorship, was adopted. Dr. WM. M. BAXTON, of Pittsburgh, was nominated by Dr. BOARDMAN to the chair of this professorship.

The vote for the election of Professors at Princeton was now declared. Dr. PALMER and Rev. C. WISTAR HODGE were declared elected to the respective professorships, each receiving all the votes cast for that professorship.

The Assembly adjourned to meet again this evening.

Last evening we witnessed a display that was at once the most unique and beautiful that could be well imagined. It was a pyrotecnic display on the Genesee River, given by the fleet of boats belonging to the several boat clubs of the city. There are more than one hundred and fifty young men connected with the different clubs, and under the accomplished Commodore, Mr. CHARLES HILL, the association is not only a pleasure and benefit to those connected with it, but it is an ornament and honor to the city. Early in the evening, before dark, a boat drill took place. A brass band discoursed its music from a boat anchored in the center of the river. Twelve long, arrow row-boats, some manned with six, some with eight oars, each boat containing men marked by a distinctive uniform, suddenly appeared, and in single file glided down the river. In the stern of one boat that skimmed about like a fish, stood the Commodore, with trumpet in hand, through which he was able to make his orders reach the most distant boat of the fleet. At his command the boats changed from single to double file, to four abreast, or all in line shot diagonally across the river, and in an instant were on their course as before in a long serpent-like line upon the water. We cannot begin to describe the various evolutions, which are, in fact, military tactics applied to a different sphere. After nightfall the scene was changed. The boats and crews were lost sight of, and nothing could be seen but the colored lights at the end of the boats gliding about on the water. But see, far up and down the river, a row of blazing torches, from which balls of fire shoot out by hundreds; each boat is now the centre of a blaze that shines as deep down in the river as it flames upward to the sky. Every one of those myriad balls of colored fire that course through the air is accompanied by as bright a companion making its way through the depths below. Sky-rockets are sent up from either side of the river at the same instant, at such an angle that they form an arch of wonderful beauty over the illuminated water. Changes in the disposition of the boats, the arsenals of this splendor, produced new effects for the delight of the thousands of spectators that thronged the banks of the river. We have witnessed a great many displays of fireworks before, but we have never seen the wonderful increase of effect as produced by this method of arranging their exhibition. We hope that whenever we have another opportunity to enjoy such a scene, that we may find so polite a gentleman as Mr. BRONSON to offer a *hospitable roof* from which to take our view.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 30.

Rev. Drs. THORNWELL and DICKSON were appointed Deputies of the Synod of the Evangelical Churches of France.

The amount subscribed for Father CHINIQUY'S Mission is $3,243 50.

The revised Book of Discipline was recommended to be reported to the next General Assembly.

Much of the afternoon session was spent in devotional exercises.

At 6 P. M. the Assembly dissolved.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Need of Sanitary Reform.

"Oh, for a good spirit, who would take the house-tops off, with a more potent and benignant hand than that of the lame demon in the tale, and show a Christian people what dark shapes issue forth from amid their homes, to swell the retinue of the destroying angel, as he moves forth among them; for only *one* night's view of the pale phantoms rising from the scenes of our too long neglect, from the thick and sullen air, where *vice* and *fever* propagate together; raising the tremendous social retributions which are ever pouring down, and ever coming thicker!

Bright and blessed the morning that should arise on such a night; for men delayed no more by stumbling blocks of their own making, and which are but specks of dust upon the path between them and eternity, would apply themselves, like creatures of one common origin, owing one duty to the Father of one family, and tending to one common end, to make the world a better place."

Nobody doubts, who has any knowledge of the matter, that at least *ten thousand* people die unnecessary and preventable deaths in this City every year—ten thousand more than would die were this City as healthy as it was fifty years ago, or as healthy as London now is. And this is reiterated, notwithstanding a statement to the contrary made in a report of the City Inspector some weeks ago.

The statistics produced in that report, as showing the comparative mortality of New-York and London, give an entirely erroneous impression, inasmuch as the comparison is made only for a single quarter, namely—the quarter ending with March, which every one, who knows anything about the vital statistics of the two cities, knows is in London the most unhealthy quarter in the whole year, while in this City it is one of the most healthy. If we compare the mortality for the opposite quarter, namely—that ending with September, we shall have a very different result. Thus, taking the year 1855, (and I select this because, as the census of New-York was taken in that year, there can be no dispute about the population,) and the number of deaths for the quarter ending with September will give us an annual mortality, for London, of 21 in every 1,000 inhabitants; whereas in New-York it will show an annual mortality of 44 per 1,000; being a death-rate more than double that of London. And yet this would be exactly as fair a comparison as that made in the report above referred to. The yearly death-rate of London two centuries ago was, according to the Registrar-General, 50 per 1,000. But by the various sanitary improvements which were made, it was reduced, at the beginning of the present century, to 29 per 1,000. For the last ten years it has averaged less than 24 per 1,000; and for 1857 was only 22 per 1,000. The yearly death-rate of New-York in 1810 was about 22 per 1,000; whereas for the last ten years it has averaged not less than 33 per 1,000, and probably 36. Several of the last ten years it has been more than 36. Two years it was as high as 40; and one year about 44 per 1,000.

Another grave error which has been promulgated, and is entertained by many, is that these excessive deaths are imported; that is, that they are the deaths of immigrants who arrive in the last stages of disease; or of strangers who are brought into our hospitals to die; or else of those whose bodies, from a distance, are carried through the City for burial. Now, to show the utter erroneousness of this representation, it is only necessary to state that, according to the Government statistics, only 8 per cent. of the immigrants arriving in this country are children under five years of age; whereas more than 60 per cent. of the deaths which take place in this City are those of children under that age. Sick children from the country do not crowd into our hospitals to die; neither are the bodies of children usually conveyed in great numbers from one part of the country to another for interment.

It certainly is greatly to be regretted that any misrepresentation of the true state of things should find its way into an official report upon the subject.

If the City is ever to be relieved of the terrible mortality which now ravages it, the people must be made to understand the true condition of things—must know the extent of the evil. If we cry peace, peace! when there is no peace, then sudden destruction shall come upon us, and that without remedy.

But not only are there ten thousand unnecessary deaths in this City every year, but there are at least two hundred thousand cases of preventable sickness, besides an incalculable amount of suffering, destitution, pauperism and crime, resulting from the same causes.

And who is responsible for these evils? *Every man who does not raise his voice loudly, earnestly and persistently for reform.*

Well did Lord MORPETH (now Earl of CARLISLE) say, in an address some years ago, in favor of the great sanitary movement which has done so much for many of the cities of England:

"Let my countrymen condemn me as they may, only do not let them hold *me*—do not let them hold the new *Parliament*—do not let them hold *themselves*, absolved, if they do not, either in their places as members of Parliament, or as constituents keeping their representatives to their duty, insist upon early and efficient legislation upon this subject."

But in the absence of sanitary legislation we must rely on private individual or associated effort. And much may be done in this way. And this duty rests upon every one. Every one of us, who has knowledge, influence or wealth, and is not willing to use them for the suppression or mitigation of these evils, is responsible for them. Those who suffer most from them, have less knowledge or power for their suppression. *Two thirds* of all who fall their victims are little children utterly incapable of self-defence. *We* are responsible. And we are conjured by all sacred and by all awful considerations to do something to save these lives; and to do it *now*, God calls upon us from above, and the dead from beneath—voices from the past and voices from the future. The *eighty or ninety thousand*, who within the past ten years have fallen victims to this criminal neglect, reproach us from their graves. Posterity will rise up and bear its testimony against us in that judgment day which future generations always institute against the past.

And now what will we do? Will we do something for the mitigation of these evils? And will we do it *now?* Or will we wait and waste our time in the frivolities and petty rivalries of fashion and politics—matters which, compared with this, are "less than nothing and vanity"—till within the next ten years the blood of a *hundred thousand* added victims, the blood of a *hundred thousand* more murdered brothers—shall cry against us from the ground, and join its voice to that of the great multitude that hath already entered into the ears of the Most High? We *are* our brother's keeper. God hath appointed society to be the keeper of these helpless and perishing children, and at our hands will He require their blood. "At the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man."

It is in vain to say that these things cannot be helped—that nothing can be done. Let but a hundred influential citizens unite with their whole heart in this matter, and act as if they were in earnest, as if they believed what they said, as if they felt the awful weight of responsibility that rests upon them; act, in short, as they would act if five thousand of their own kindred, their own children and wives, brothers, sisters and parents were to be cruelly murdered within the next hundred days—and the work would be done. A movement would be started that would be resistless, that would grow and increase in strength till it overcame all opposition. City Councils and venal legislators would be confounded, would be paralysed, or else galvanized into some semblance of life and humanity of men with hearts in them.

If five thousand innocent children, men and women, were condemned to be shot or strangled before the end of August, would it be permitted? But this, or a deed of no less dreadful note than this, is to be done as surely as the sun rises and sets unless something is done to prevent it. These five thousand little children, and men and women now live, most of them—and some are yet to be born—who, before the Summer is ended, will have been strangled, suffocated, killed by slow tortures, to which the brief pang and struggle of the gallows or the guillotine would be a mercy. And not only will City Councilors and legislators, but every man and woman of us who stands by and sees the work of death going on without using our talents, wealth and influence to prevent it, or to prevent some part of it, will be participators in the guilt.

E. Y. R.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CHAMBERLAIN CONTROVERSY.

Peremptory Mandamus granted by Judge Mullen obliging the Comptroller to Approve the Bonds of Mr. Platt.

Application of Nathan C. Platt.—This was the return of the *mandamus* against the Comptroller requiring him to judge of the sufficiency of Mr. Platt's bonds. The return in substance was that Mr. Platt was not entitled to the office, and for that reason his bonds were not approved.

The argument was before Justice MULLEN at Special Term.

Mr. Field, on behalf of the relator, read the Mayor's communication to the Board of Aldermen removing Mr. Stout, and the proceedings thereon by that Board.

Mr. Evarts read the affidavit of the Comptroller, setting forth that, in his belief, and as he was advised, Mr. Stout had never been removed from the office of Chamberlain. This affidavit also set forth that the removal of Mr. Stout was acted upon by the Aldermen after the Board had adjourned, upon a reorganization, moved by Alderman Genet.

Mr. Stout's affidavit showed that there was no law requiring the City Chamberlain to pay interest on the public money, and also stating the ordinances of the City in relation to that office.

Mr. Field then proceeded with his argument, citing a number of authorities to show that the Comptroller was in this matter merely a ministerial officer, whose duty it was to pass upon the sufficiency of the bonds offered by the party who had been appointed. It was no part of Mr. Haws' duty to inquire into the validity of the appointment of an officer. He was bound to accept of proper evidences of the appointment, and inspect the bonds. Thus it had been decided by the cases cited. In this case Mr. Platt had called upon the Comptroller with the certificate of his appointment, from the Clerk of the Common Council, all the evidence needed. This was a proceeding merely to compel a public officer to perform his duty. There was no question about the appointment or its validity on this application. The trial of title to office was only by *quo warranto*, and *quo warranto* could not be brought until after the bonds were approved and the oath of office administered. He would not, therefore, go into the question of title unless compelled to do so.

Mr. Evarts then read the act of April last, and stated that the Chamberlain was chief of a Bureau in the Finance Department. The Comptroller was the principal of the Department of which the Chamberlain was chief of a Bureau, and was the superior of the Chamberlain. His duty was therefore to exercise the authority which he had exercised in this case. He could not act in any other manner. He could not discriminate between duties of his office as the head of this Department. In approving bonds he was bound to act as the *responsible head of the Department*, in the same manner as in relation to any other duty. It was not merely a ministerial duty to approve bonds in this instance, the same as if that duty were devolved upon an outside party, or a Court. It was more than that, because the entire interests of the finance department devolved upon the Comptroller, and not merely that of approving the bonds of such as should be appointed.

Counsel agreed with his learned friend, in that a *quo warranto* was the proper action to try title to office; but Mr. Platt must show to the Court in this instance, that he was *in office* and therefore entitled to have his bonds approved, before he could ask the Court to compel the Comptroller to approve the bonds. Mr. Platt was confessedly not in the office of Chamberlain *de facto*, but such merely in the mouth of his counsel. A *mandamus* could not be granted unless the party invoking that prerogative action showed that he *ought* to be in the office, because, *de jure*, he was entitled to it. This was not shown by Mr. Platt. He came here stating that Mr. Stout had been removed, and claiming that, by a series of official acts, which he sets forth, himself was appointed. He had not put in his certificate from the Clerk of the Common Council as the evidence of his appointment. This was the proper evidence. But Mr. Platt had merely set forth a series of official acts which he claims resulted in his appointment. Mr. Evarts then dwelt at some length upon the fact that Mr. Haws could not take any notice of the allegation that the applicant was entitled to the office, because he was aware of the law relating to the appointment and duties of the office, and that by that law Mr. Stout was *still in the office*, being entitled to hold it. Mr. Stout was entitled to the office—the Comptroller knew the fact, and knew him as such officer—unless he was removed *for cause* according to law. The Charter gave the Mayor the power, with the consent of the Aldermen, to remove the Chamberlain; but only so *for cause*. If now the Mayor had undertaken to remove *at will*, instead of for cause, then there had been no removal. This distinction between a removal at will and for cause had been rigorously observed by the Courts. There was an intention in this phraseology which the Court respected, and which could not be disregarded without danger to the rights of public officers, and danger to public and private interests. There was a well-defined distinction between the right to remove for cause and the right to remove at will, or at pleasure. These were prescriptive rights. The law had said that the Mayor and Aldermen could remove for cause, and when it said for cause, it meant a cause sufficient, if shown, for ground of removal in the estimation of law. If, then, it turned out that a removal arose in caprice, and not in law, or for cause, the removal was void. The facts of this case were that the Chamberlain had the care of the public funds, which he was obliged to deposit to the City's credit. He could not thereafter draw it out without the warrant of the Comptroller, and then it became a charge against the Chamberlain. He had no other duty, and could have no authority over the funds in his hands. Could he be expected to pay interest, therefore, on money he could not use? Yet this was the *cause* of removal. Did any one ever hear of interest being required of a party on funds merely held by him in trust for the benefit of another, and that the party demanding the use? The Chamberlain could not be expected to pay interest on deposits unless the ordinances of the City required it. The Government of the City was the only party that could make a contract with the bank with which the public money was to be deposited, whereby the bank should pay interest. Neither the Comptroller nor Chamberlain could make such a contract with the bank holding the public moneys. The City Government should ordain that its money should be deposited with the bank which should pay the highest interest. This case did not show a sufficient cause for a removal. Where cause is assigned as basis of removal, it should be and must be such a cause as will subject the delinquent official to public condemnation. It was no reproach or aspersion upon the character or standing of an officer to be removed because he was not liked by the Mayor. Only so when the removal is for fault in the officer; and in such cases the officer must have notice of the alleged fault, and have opportunity to be heard. (Cases were cited on this point.) When the removal is for cause, then a removal without cause, founded in caprice, should be sufficient to cause the removal of the officer guilty of the attempted usurpation. If so, then the Mayor had rendered himself liable to removal by the Governor in this case, for the same reason. Where cause is pleaded, the party removed must have notice. There must be a determination on that cause, and the subsequent action must be founded on that determination. If cause was pleaded, that cause must be fault in the officer. If otherwise—if the cause was allowed to be *fault in the Mayor*, or the party removing, then there was no distinction between *cause* and *caprice*, as reasons for removal. If this distinction was not observed, then there was no protection of the Chamberlain from the *will or caprice* of the Mayor, who might commit a fault and crime in the removal. The Mayor might say, that as it is a pleasant morning, I remove Andrew V. Stout; or as the Japanese Embassy is in town, I remove Andrew V. Stout; or as Mr. Stout wears a blue coat, I remove him; or as Mr. Stout has been in office six months, I remove him. And for any of these reasons, the Aldermen might say, the Mayor having assigned either of them, therefore we concur in the removal. The Mayor might say, "As Mr. Stout has refused to speculate in the public funds, when I had invited him to do so, I remove him;" and for such a reason the Aldermen might concur. Or he might assign neglect in the Chamberlain to contribute to political or campaign expenses. In this reason the Aldermen might concur, and therefore concur in the removal. Any of these reasons were as valid as that of the Mayor's—that Mr. Stout had refused to pay interest on the public moneys. Mr. Evarts then cited a number of authorities to define what should be a cause of removal.

The Court observed that he should concur with counsel as to what should be cause; the question was whether on this motion the Court had a right to inquire into the cause.

Mr. Evarts answered that the Court would not compel the Comptroller to approve the bonds of the applicant, unless Mr. Stout *had been removed*. The Court must first know whether the predecessor had been removed before it could direct that a successor's bonds should be approved. The King's Bench had exercised the jurisdiction to judge of that question on such a proceeding, and why should not this Court?

It was contended, lastly, by Mr. Evarts, that the removal had not been concurred in at a regular meeting. The Board had voted to adjourn for a certain day, when it should adjourn on the evening in question. The Board soon after adjourned. Immediately after, the President of the Board having left the Hall, a number of the Aldermen remained, reorganized, and acted upon the removal of Mr. Stout. This was irregular, any way, and at all events no meeting of the Board could be regular before the time to which it was voted to adjourn. The Chamberlain had not been removed "according to law," because he had been removed *without cause*; and if good cause had been assigned, the Chamberlain had not been removed, because the action of the Aldermen was irregular, and therefore void.

Mr. Field replied, saying that Mr. Evarts had gone off upon other questions than the one of the present duty of the Comptroller.

As to the counsel's argument concerning the fact that the Comptroller could not be indifferent to the office of Chamberlain, it being the chief office under him; the argument was merely to show that the Comptroller had a negative on the action of the Mayor and Aldermen. Such a proposition was, of course, erroneous. No one would contend that the Comptroller had any official interest in the matter before the Court, such as would warrant him in refusing to consider the bonds. The fact that he could not be "indifferent," did not qualify him to exercise a negative power upon the action of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Mr. Field then said that Mr. Platt should have filed his bonds before now, as this day, (the 30th,) was the very day that the fifteen days allowed by law for filing his bonds, expired. The question of title to the office did not belong to this proceeding. That could not be discussed except upon *quo warranto*, which could not be brought until the applicant had obtained the office.

The Mayor could remove any of the Heads of Departments *without* cause, with consent of the Aldermen, and could *suspend* only for cause. The law read: "The Mayor shall have power to *suspend* for cause, and, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, may *remove* the Heads of Departments." Such language gave the Mayor absolute and unconditional power—leaving the reason for his act solely with him. Mr. Field cited the case of the District-Court Clerk case on this point.

Mr. Field cited the Glentworth frauds case, in 1841, in which it was claimed Mr. Morris was removed from the office of Recorder of the City by Gov. Seward, without giving him an opportunity to be heard. This case was a sufficient answer to the argument of counsel as to the necessity for serving notice of the charges against him upon Mr. Stout.

Mr. Field then stated the large amount of revenue that would accrue to the City from a proper deposit of the public funds, with provisions for the payment of interest. Counsel charged that Mr. Stout had procured the passage of the law of April last, to secure his own interests in connection with the funds of the City; but the law as framed did secure the ends intended.

Mr. Field then narrated the proceedings of the Aldermen on the evening that the removal was concurred in.

The Comptroller had already said verbally, that he approved the bonds of the applicant, and as he declined doing so officially, he should be compelled to do so. Mr. Field desired that the case should come to a final adjudication upon *quo warranto*. In such a case he was satisfied that Mr. Platt would succeed. Mr. Field then submitted points recapitulating what had been often reported on the argument. In concluding, he hoped the question would be early settled. The Mayor, said Mr. Field, had acted upon the opinion of the Corporation Counsel and that of Mr. O'Conor.

Mr. Brady suggested that these were written subsequently to the removal.

Mr. Field stated that he only stated what he supposed, not having been informed on that point by the Mayor.

Mr. Evarts then responded a few words in reply, and the papers were handed up.

The Court stated that he had supposed the time for filing bonds extended another day, but as it was important to the parties, he would dispose of the question in a few moments. Accordingly, in about an half hour, a short opinion was rendered, in substance as follows:

He had not been able to bestow upon the case any examination or reflection, except such as could be given upon the argument. He thought that counsel were mistaken in supposing that a failure on the part of Mr. Platt to secure the approval of his bond within the fifteen days would work a forfeiture of the office. However that might be, justice to him required that he should be placed in a position where his title to the office might be examined. He had made out a *prima facie* title to the office, and as the question appeared to the Judge, the Mayor had the right of removal of the previous officer for cause, by consent of the Board of Aldermen.

A peremptory mandamus must therefore issue.

The matter will now come up on *quo warranto*, to try the title to the office.

At 7 o'clock the bonds had not been filed, as Justice MULLEN left after rendering his decision without signing the order. An officer was sent for him, but had not returned at the time stated.

Case of Albert Hicks.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 30.

BEFORE JUDGES NELSON AND SMALLEY.

The Judges this morning rendered their decision on the motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of Albert Hicks, which was argued on Monday last. They overruled the motion on all the points raised. No written decision was rendered. The prisoner is to be brought up for sentence on Friday next.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Mr. George W. Morton, the Deputy Clerk of this Court, having gone to Europe, his place has been filled by the appointment of Joseph Bridgham, Esq., to the office.

The Omnibus Suit.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad vs. *Schuyler et al.*—This long-winded trial approaches a termination. The evidence on the part of the defendants has been put in; and counsel are now summing up. Mr. Lord was heard on day before yesterday. Mr. Evarts opened the argument yesterday morning, it being understood that Messrs. Bunnell, Cutting and others would follow.

Verdict for Loss of a Husband.

Phoebe C. Craig, Administratrix vs. *William Page.*—This case was reported in yesterday's TIMES. It was a suit brought to recover for death of plaintiff's husband, caused by negligence of defendant's servants. The deceased was about 70 years old. The jury brought in a sealed verdict this morning for $100 in favor of plaintiff.

Miller & Sackett for the plaintiff; Henry A. Moore for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BONNEY, J.

Burr v. *Fiske.*—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—BRADY, J.

Woodman vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion granted, unless defendant answers in ten days. No costs to either party.

McDonald vs. *Welsh.*—Judgment vacated on conditions.

Cassin vs. *Delaney.*—Motion granted conditionally.

Webber vs. *Marcuse.*—Justification allowed.

McGrome vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion granted conditionally.

Larnessana vs. *Dorman.*—Motion granted conditionally.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 30.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....102½	100 Erie Railroad...s30 20¼
1,000 do..........103	100 do..........s30 20¼
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....91½	100 do..........b30 20¼
1,000 do..........91½	250 do..........20
10,000 Virginia St, 6s...93½	100 do..........b30 20
500 Cal. State 7s...91½	100 Hudson River R....48
1,000 do..........91	200 Harlem R. Pfd.....40
1,000 Hud. R R. 2d M..102½	10 do..........40½
1,000 La C.&M.L.G.B. 15½	100 Reading R......b60 42½
10,000 M. So. 2d M.Bds. 44½	200 do..........s10 42
5 Bank of Commerce.100½	900 do..........42
25 American Ex. Bk..100½	200 Cl. & Tol. R....b60 29½
63 Hanover Bank.....98	550 do..........29½
10 Bank of New-York.103½	100 Mich. S. R.......52
100 Canton Company....20½	50 do..........s60 52½
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.101	50 do..........52½
50 do..........101½	250 do..........52½
200 Harlem R.......b60 12½	50 do..........b60 52½
200 do..........13	300 Mich S&N.I.g.s.b30 25½
25 Penn. Coal Co.....85½	100 Panama R.....s60 133½
50 Pac. Mail St. Co....88½	25 do..........134
100 do..........b30 89	300 do..........b60 135
225 do..........89	100 do..........134½
50 do..........s30 89	100 Clev. & Pittsb. R...11
100 do..........b30 89½	450 Gal. & Chic. R..b60 64½
1350 N. Y. Cen. R.......82	750 do..........64
150 do..........s60 81⅞	100 do..........s60 63½
50 do..........s30 81⅞	100 do..........b30 64
50 do..........b60 82	400 Chic. & R. I. R.....69½
250 do..........81⅞	50 do..........s10 69½
100 do..........s10 82	1100 do..........c 69½
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...63	100 do..........b30 70
250 do..........b60 63½	15 Milwaukie&Miss.R 7
50 do..........63½	50 Clv.Pains.&Ash.R.115

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....91½	100 M. S. & N. I. R..b60 12
8,000 N. C. State 6s...97½	25 do..........12
20 Bk. of New York..103½	100 do..........11½
100 Canton Company..20	100 do..........b60 11½
2 Pacific M. S. Co.....89	200 Clev. & Tol R.....29
100 do..........s30 88½	50 M. S. & N.I.G.S b60 25½
24 do..........89½	50 do..........s60 25
200 Harlem R.......12½	150 do..........25
100 Har. R. Pref.......39½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..62½
50 N. Y. Cen. R.......81½	50 do..........62½
60 do..........81½	50 Gal. & Chic. R..s30 63½
300 do..........81½	150 do..........p.&e. 63½
250 do..........81½	50 do..........opg 63½
100 do..........b30 81½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.....69½
400 Erie Railroad.....19½	34 Chi., B. & Q. R....76½
200 Mich. Cen. R......52½	170 do..........76½

WEDNESDAY, May 30—P. M.

The Stock Exchange took another downward turn to-day, after the partial rally of yesterday afternoon. The exceptions on the Share list were Panama and Pacific Mail, both of which were 1@1½ ℔ cent. better than on Tuesday. At the early Board, when New-York Central was called, several free sellers of the cash stock appeared at 82 ℔ cent., and other sales were made at ⅛ ℔ cent. under this figure. On the Street, between the Boards, the price was again weaker, but with very little actual business. In the afternoon a further decline of ⅛ ℔ cent. was made, with sales at 81⅝ ℔ cent., from which transactions the change was to 81½@⅝ ℔ cent. at the very close, against 82⅛ ℔ cent. yesterday afternoon. No special cause was assigned for the decline in this case more than in others; and as most of the other New-York and the Western shares sympathized, the general market was reported heavy in speculative tone, as well as lower in prices, at the close of the dealings. The *Short* line of the Street has unquestionably been increased on the adverse tenor of the last Foreign news; and although the disposition, at first, to sell on this cause was somewhat checked by the stronger market yesterday afternoon, the same parties have again acted upon it to-day. Erie shares fell to 19½ ℔ cent., being a decline from the recent top rate of 4½ ℔ cent. Michigan Southern Guaranteed sold this afternoon at 25; Illinois Central, on which there is as yet no favorable response from the London market, reacted to 62½ ℔ cent.; Toledo to 29; Michigan Central comparatively steady, sales at 52½; Burlington and Chicago is also fairly supported at 76½@⅝; Rock Island, 69⅝@¾@⅞, sales and a good demand; Galena, 64@63¾, sales; Reading weak at 42 ℔ cent., and Harlem Preferred down to 40 ℔ cent. Panama, which we have noticed as an exception to the general heaviness of the Share market, was in demand at the early Board, at 134@½ cash, and 135 buyer's option, but ½ ℔ cent. weaker in the bids at the Second Board, but no sales. Sales of Pacific Mail at 88½@89@89½ ℔ cent., against 87@86½ ℔ cent. yesterday. Nothing new has transpired in regard to the transfer ledger, since our notice of yesterday.

The decline on the speculative shares to-day did not extend to the State Stocks, or to the leading Railway mortgages, though the last are something less firm in the bidding. Tennessees brought 91⅝, Virginias 93½, and 93⅝ subsequently bid, and North Carolinas 97½ ℔ cent. There was nothing done in Missouris—the quotation 83½@84 ℔ cent. The mortgages of the Hudson River are up to 107 ℔ cent for the firsts; 102½ for the seconds; and 90½ for the thirds, while the stock is quiet at 48 ℔ cent. Michigan Southern seconds fell back to 46½ ℔ cent. The City Bank shares and Deleware and Hudson are generally firm.

No business reported of moment in Exchange since the Boston mail of yesterday. The steamer from that port to-day carried out no specie. The first opportunity from here this week will be the *Bavaria* for Hamburg and Southampton on Friday; to which will succeed on Saturday the *Adriatic* and *Edinburgh*. It is pleasant to hear that Capt. COMSTOCK, of the *Adriatic*, will have in charge about 350 cabin passengers. His friends anticipate a fine run outward, and a return-trip in (perhaps) less than nine days, with good Summer weather. Bills on London are still drawn at 109⅝ by some of the first-class Brokers, though others hold for 109¾. On Paris, f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾, as before.

The Discount market undergoes no change in rates. Some of the heavy Banks in the Street are, perhaps, less eager to fill up their lines on the cheap terms now ruling for Money, while others are still taking short bills at 5@5½ ℔ cent. Outside of Bank, the rates are 5@5½ ℔ cent. on prime indorsed bills from 60 days up to October and November, and 6@6½ ℔ cent. for first-class single name bills 4@6 months. Demand Loans, as the rule, are at 5 ℔ cent. The general market for Money, to-day, is extremely quiet. The volume of speculation at the Stock Exchange being reduced, as compared with the earlier part of the month, there is less doing in Demand Loans among the Stock Brokers.

We understand that Mr. HENRY KEEP has been made Treasurer of the Michigan Southern Company. Mr. K. is a member of the new Direction resident in this City.

The Boston *Post*, from which we recently quoted in regard to the Burlington and Chicago, now says:

"We have been requested to correct an error in our recent statements respecting the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company:

The capital stock of the Company is........$4,631,[illegible]

Fund debt { $2,000,000 8 ℔ cent. / $922,000 7 ℔ cent. } .$2,922,000

Unfunded debt.................... 110,800 3,032,[illegible]

Total for 138 miles............ $7,664,[illegible]

The Chicago and Mississippi line earned in the

Third week of May, 1860....................$26,[illegible]

Against same week, 1859.................... 13,[illegible]

Increase.................................$12,[illegible]

The *Evening Post* reports of the Galena and Chicago Company:

"Mr. BROWN, one of the Directors of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, has been appointed Vice-President of the Company, and will discharge the duties of President during the absence of Mr. NEWBERRY in Europe. Mr. NEWBERRY remains President, he having, at the request of the leading stockholders, reconsidered his determination to resign on account of the proposed visit abroad."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of May, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits..	£7,585,343	Increase...	£300,[illegible]
Other deposits.....	12,225,682	Decrease...	382,[illegible]
Rest............	3,271,422	Increase....	6,[illegible]
Gov'm'nt securities	9,728,943	Unchanged.	
Other securities...	20,266,040	Decrease...	472,[illegible]
Notes unemployed	7,622,590	Increase....	439,745

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,[illegible]065, being a decrease of £275,870; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,527,350, showing an increase of £154,024, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING MAY 18.

		FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	May. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	
Sat.	12....94¾	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛	95¾	*[illegible]	
Mon.	14....94⅝	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	95⅛	*[illegible]	
Tues.	15....94¾	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	95⅛	*[illegible]	
Wed.	16....94¾	95	94¾	94⅞	95⅛	*94⅞	
Thur.	17....94¾	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	95⅛	*94⅞	
Frid'y	18....94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅞	94¾	*94⅞	

*June 6.

LATEST QUOTATIONS AT LONDON FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways, &c., to May 5.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. red.	96 to 97	
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	93½ to 94½	94½
Virginia State, 6 ℔ cent.	82 to 84	
Do. 6 ℔ cent.	83 to 85	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ ct. red. 1875	77 to 79	77½
Do., 7 ℔ cent. red. 1875	80 to 82	81 80½
Do., do., Fr.Land red.1860	91 to 92	
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	45 to 48 dis.	
Do., $100 shares, all paid	54 to 56	
Mic. Cen. 8 ℔ cent. con. '60.	95 to 96	
Do. 8 ℔ cent. con., 1869	94 to 96	
Do., 8 ℔ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	48 to 49	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ c't.(sinking fund) 1885	60 to 65	
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15	
New-York Central, 6 ℔ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	82 to 84	[illegible]
Do., 7 ℔ cent. 1864	93 to 95	
Do., 7 ℔ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	93 to 94	[illegible]
Do., $100 shares	70 to 72	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1867	88 to 90x.c.	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	95 to 97	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	74 to 76	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	42 to 46	
Do., shares, assented	18 to 19	18½ 18
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ℔ c't	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ℔ ct. Ster.	89 to 91	
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ℔ cent., 1860	78 to 80	
Do., 6 ℔ cent. 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18 to 23	

The annual election of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad took place at Maysville on Wednesday last. The old Board of Directors were reëlected, consisting of the following gentlemen: Wm. W. Corcoran, Wm. Hoge, Lewis H. Meyer, Frederick C. Gebhard, Lewis Von Hoffman, John Ross and Blakely Wilson.

The traffic of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, for the week ending the 26th inst., was as follows:

Passengers	$18,462 72½
Freight and live stock	12,351 83½
Mails and sundries	1,367 00
Total	$32,181 56
Corresponding week of last year	32,984 10
Decrease	$802 54

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ —
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	⅜@ ½
South Carolina and Georgia	¾@1
North Carolina	⅝@ ⅞
Virginia	1 @1¼
Illinois and Wisconsin	¾@1
Michigan	2¼@ —
Tennessee	1 @ —
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Louisiana	1⅜@ —
Mobile	1 @ —
Canada	1¼@ —
Missouri	2 @ —

SPECIE.

Silver.		Gold.	
Mexican Dols.	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	29@ —
Five-franc pieces	96@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 Dols.	1 27@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 88
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty francs	3 86@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 96@ —
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Spanish Doub'n.	16 30@16 40
Species	1 00@ —	Patriot Doubl'n.	15 70@15 75
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@ —	Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 30, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 3,061 bbls. Flour, 442 bbls. Corn Meal, 5 074 bushels Wheat, 48,207 bushels Corn, 176 bushels Rye, 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, and 277 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 35 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ⅌ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in more request, chiefly at from 16c.@18c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds are unaltered.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots of Maracaibo and Rio, at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in good demand, mainly at from 22¾c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely offered, and prices have favored buyers slightly, though no actual decline has occurred. The demand has been moderate. The reported sales comprise 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
Middling, ⅌ ℔	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11¾
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔	12¾	13	13¼	13⅜

The following is a statement, prepared by NEILL BROTHERS & Co., of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	—Receipts.— Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	—Exports for Past Week.— To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60.	28,000	4,380,000	44,000	5,000	8,000
1858-9..	21,000	3,579,000	35,000	—	3,000
1857-8..	37,000	2,899,000	44,000	1,000	19,000
1856-7..	18,000	2,841,000	34,000	6,000	2,000
1855-6..	30,000	3,360,000	49,000	4,000	10,000
1854-5..	45,000	2,479,000	39,000	12,000	12,000

Exports since Sept. 1.	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2,464,000	551,000	449,000	3,466,000	421,000
1858-9.	1,735,000	381,000	495,000	2,612,000	410,000
1857-8.	1,439,000	344,000	312,000	2,095,000	505,000
1856-7.	1,279,000	304,000	365,000	1,008,000	298,000
1855-6.	1,643,000	447,000	461,000	2,551,000	350,000
1854-5.	1,272,000	389,000	232,000	1,893,000	202,000

Thus the receipts show an increase of 757,000 over those of last year, and an increase of 1,437,000 over 1857-8, and the exports exhibit the following result:

Comp'd with	Gt. Britain.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.
Last year	In. 729,000	In. 109,000	Dec. 11,000	In. 854 000
1857-8	In. 1,025,000	In. 207,000	In. 137 000	In. 1,871 000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has again improved, influenced by the light arrivals and the prevalence of a good demand, mainly for home use. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30; extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; Superfine Western at $5 15@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds	5 90	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 10	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales 2,650 bbls., at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 1,250 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat has been good, in part for export, at higher and rising prices for desirable lots. Sales have been reported of 62,500 bushels White Canada, on private terms; including poor to choice Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 28, and White California, part at $1 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn is steadily advancing. Sales have been made of 86,500 bushels at 62c.@66c. for poor to prime mixed Western, 62½c. for poor White Northern, 67c. for ordinary Yellow Northern, 67c.@69c. for Yellow Western and 72c.@73c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bushels at 91½c.@94c., the latter an extreme rate ⅌ bushel. Barley has been quiet at from 60c.@75c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in request, including poor to choice Canada, at 40c.@42½c.; Western, 39½c.@42½c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@41c., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—We have heard of sales of 800 bales North River, chiefly at $1@$1 05 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—The demand has been mainly for Manilla at 6c. ⅌ ℔., 8 months' credit.

HIDES—Transactions have been limited, yet prices have been sustained. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 257,250.

HOPS—Sales, 50 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—The inquiry has been spiritless, and has been chiefly for Scotch Pig, at $22 50@$23 ⅌ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive at former prices.

LIME—Rockland 75c., for common, and 85c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made to-day of only 70 bbls. New-Orleans, at 50c., and 83 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 33c; also, by auction, 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c.@29c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Crude Turpentine, at $3 35@$3 37½ ⅌ 280 ℔s., Spirits do. at 44½c.@46c. ⅌ gallon, and Common Resin at $1 55 ⅌ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Crude Whale at 41c.@43c., and Crude Sperm at $1 27@$1 30; also, for Linseed, at 60c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 28, sales transpired of 1,662 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 30; 160 bbls. do. do., inferior, at $1 27; and 2,920 bbls. Crude Whale, including 1,390 bbls. good Northern at 43c.; 650 fair do., at 41c.@42c.; and 280 do., inferior, at 40½c. ⅌ gallon. Also, 600 bbls. South Sea, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 28, '60	24,073	89,672	846,900
Same time last year	25,350	124,753	1,582,800

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and languid, sales having been confined to 450 bbls., in small lots, at $17 50@$17 87½ for New Mess; $17 40@$17 50 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for New Prime; and $12 50 for Old Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is scarce and in demand, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for at full rates. Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. and bbls., at from 11⅜c.@11¾c., for common to prime, ⅌ ℔. Beef is unaltered. Sales have been made of 450 bbls., at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in request at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 120 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been quiet, yet prices have not varied remarkably. Supplies are not extensive.

SEEDS—The principal demand is for Calcutta Linseed within a range of from $1 75@$1 80 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Deer are in request; Goat are not much sought after; prices remain about the same.

SPELTER—Has been lightly dealt in at old quotations.

SUGARS—Sales have been rather limited, having been confined to 325 hhds. Cuba, part at 6⅜c., with by auction, 463 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¼c.@7⅜c., ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 ℔s. Prime at 10½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The public sale of Green, to-day, resulted in the establishment of a slight improvement in prices of low grades. The bulk of the lots offered were disposed of.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet, here. In New-Bedford, sales of 21,000 ℔s., 10½ feet Arctic, were reported on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 22c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,500 bushels Grain, in bags, at 8¼c.@8¾c., with 40 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. For Hamburg, 500 sides of Leather at ¾c. ⅌ ℔. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ⅌ ℔. For Rotterdam, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 200 bbls. Pot Ashes at 25s.; 100 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d.; 73 tcs. Honey at 3c.; and 20,000 Light Pipe Staves at 35s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Bark *Contest*, 576 tons, to Valparaiso, &c.; a bark, 420 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W.; a Sicilian brig to Marseilles, Staves; a brig, 168 tons to Rio Grande and back; a one, 293 tons, to Montevideo and back; a schooner, 247 tons, to Pernambuco and back, from Rio to the United States; a bark, 345 tons, to Havana, one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, or thence to Europe, on private terms; a brig, 339 tons, to Cette, heavy Staves, $45; extra do., $50; heavy hhds. do. $30, extra do., $40; ship *Exchange*, 596 tons, from Leghorn to a port in the United States, at something under $5,000; a bark, 350 tons, from Trieste, &c. to New-York, $2,250; a schooner, 190 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2,600; a brig from Bangor to Jamaica, Lumber, $8, and back to New York, Wood, $4; one from Portland to South Side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses on deck, $3; one, 250 tons, from Wilmington to Matanzas, Cardenas or Havana, Lumber, $10; a schooner, from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 42½c., port charges not paid; one, 120 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, $1,200; one, 100 tons, to Santa Martha, Carthagena and back, $425 per month; a British brig, 200 hhds., from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a British brig, 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,250.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending May 16, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The withdrawal of all orders for the English market has left us without any special outlet for surplus stocks. California shippers are doing nothing worth noticing. The Southern trade takes its usual amount, but the bulk of the receipts is compelled to find a market among our home consumers. In State Dairy we have a letting down in price, which will be followed undoubtedly in a week or more by a decline in Ohio Butter to prices that will enable our West India packers to buy, and thereby give some activity to the trade. At present Ohio Butter of good quality is not over plenty, and finds a ready sale at our figures. We quote:

Orange County, pails	18	@	22
Fine State Dairy, firkins, yellow	18	@	20
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tubs, do.	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@	17
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs	12	@	15
Welsh tubs, Fine State	17	@	19
Welsh tubs, Fair State	14	@	16
Western Reserve, Fine Yellow	15	@	17
Western Reserve, Fair	12	@	14
Store packed, streaked	12	@	15

CHEESE.

The receipts of good Cheese continues moderate and barely meet the wants of the trade; prices firm. The shipments this week to England will be about 7,000 boxes.

New State, fine, ⅌ ℔	10½	@	11
New State, common to fair, ⅌ ℔	5	@	8
New Ohio, fine, ⅌ ℔	10	@	10½
New Ohio, common to fair, ⅌ ℔	5	@	8
Fine English Dairy, ⅌ ℔	13½	@	14
Fine Pineapple, ⅌ ℔	14	@	16

EGGS.

The market is without animation; the receipts not very heavy, demand moderate. Prices range from 11½c.@12½c. We quote:

State, ⅌ dozen	12¼	@	12½
Jersey and Long Island, ⅌ dozen	12½	@	13
Ohio, ⅌ dozen	11	@	12
Philadelphia, ⅌ dozen	12	@	12½

FRUITS.

There is a little more inquiry for Dried Apples to fill foreign orders just received. The stock held here now is small. Good State Apples would bring to-day 6c. Other dried fruits are unchanged. The green Apple crop looks remarkably promising throughout this State, Ohio, Virginia and Tennessee. Jersey Strawberries are at hand, selling at 8c. for small baskets:

Dried Apples, State, ⅌ ℔	5½	@	6
Dried Apples, New Southern, ⅌ ℔	4	@	5
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ⅌ ℔	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	8	@	9
Dried Blackberries, ⅌ ℔	—	@	12
Dried Cherries, pitted, ⅌ ℔	20	@	22
Dried Plums, ⅌ ℔	—	@	22
Dried Raspberries, ⅌ ℔	18	@	
Strawberries, ⅌ quart	20	@	25
Strawberries, Jersey, ⅌ basket	8	@	

BEANS.

Beans are dull, and have declined considerably. We quote:

Small Pea, new, ⅌ bushel	$1 00	@	—
Medium, new, ⅌ bushel	75	@	90
Kidney, ⅌ bushel	1 50	@	—
Marrowfat, ⅌ bushel	1 25	@	1 75
Red, ⅌ bushel	1 25	@	—
China, ⅌ bushel	1 75	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Wild Squabs, ⅌ dozen	50	@	75
Turkeys, dressed, ⅌ ℔	12	@	13
Fowls, dressed, ⅌ ℔	11	@	11
Chickens, Spring, ⅌ pair	50	@	75
Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Geese, a piece	1 00	@	1 25
Geese, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12
Squabs, ⅌ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Wild Pigeons, ⅌ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Duck, ⅌ pair	50	@	—
Wood Ducks, ⅌ pair	37½	@	50
English Snipe, ⅌ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Teal, per pair	37	@	50
Widgeon	37	@	50
Black Ducks	62	@	75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ⅌ pair	75	@	87½
Geese, per pair	1 50	@	2 75
Ducks, ⅌ pair	87½	@	1 00
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	14	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Bermuda, ⅌ bbl	4 50	@	5 50
Potatoes, Nova Scotias	60	@	65
Potatoes, Sweet Delaware, ⅌ bbl	—	@	3 50
Dykeman, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Mercers, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	1 87½
Peach Blows, ⅌ bbl	—	@	1 87½
Junes, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Western Reds, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Jersey Whites, ⅌ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Pink Eyes, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Carters, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Buck Eyes, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Spinach, ⅌ bbl	—	@	75
Radishes, ⅌ 100	37½	@	50
Lettuce, ⅌ 100	1 50	@	3 00
Asparagus, ⅌ bunch	8	@	10
Rhubarb, ⅌ 100	2 00	@	4 50
Sprouts, ⅌ bbl	1 00	@	—
Tomatoes, ⅌ box	50	@	87
Cucumbers, ⅌ 100	3 00	@	5 00
String Beans, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Cauliflower, ⅌ doz	2 25	@	2 50
Red Onions, New-Orleans	5 00	@	5 50
Green Peas, Jersey, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
New Squash, white, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@	—
New Squash, yellow, ⅌ bbl	4 00	@	—

Sales of Real Estate....MAY 30.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot S. S. East 13th-st., near Avenue A, 25x52	$2,300
House and lot N. S. East 13th-st., between Avenue A and B, 24x103	3,100
House and lot No. 281 West 17th-st., 25x92	3,010

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Frame house and lot on south side of 8th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., 25x103, $1,325.

PERSONAL.

ALICE.—I WAS TRULY DISAPPOINTED; STILL your kind missive received this day, makes glad an anxious heart. I will call on you at St. N. Hotel, 11 o'clock, Saturday, A. M., sure. Write on account of this without fail, to you affectionate

UNCLE GEORGE.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY EVENing last, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a deed of property in New-Braunfels, Texas, and other papers of small value. A reward of $25 will be paid and no questions asked upon the return of the deed to REID & TRACY, No. 85 Chambers st.

LOST OR MISLAID—BOSTWICK, HASSEY & Co.'s note, due June 13, for $555 53; H. C. Randle's note, due June 6, for $159 50. Payment having been stopped, brokers and others are cautioned against negotiating the same. ROLL & HEIN.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH inst., between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M., either in Canal-st. or in one of the small 9th-av. cars, a lady's gold EYE-GLASS. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to No. 250 West 29th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF LEBANON Lodge No. 191, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to a special meeting, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY, 31st inst., at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, E. F. BATSON. Funeral from No. 111 Clinton-st., New-York.

SAM'L EVANS, JR., W. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Union, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 7½ P. M. Subject of last meeting continued—*Gas Burning*. All interested in this very important question are invited to attend. *Admission free.* H. MEIGS, Secretary.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARK & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' washing; she understands doing up ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the neatest and most satisfactory style; also, fluting. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

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NEW BOOK.

A practical work just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSTWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 412 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS CO.—The second term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School will commence Wednesday, June 20. Pupils received at any time. Charge only made from time of entering. Terms, $50 per quarter, in advance, including board and tuition. By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:

Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. L. CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS FOR Practice and Instruction in Book-keeping and Business Affairs, No. 596 Broadway, Irving Building. Circulars on application. MARSH'S complete and beautiful works on Book-keeping, new edition, printed in colors, for sale. Private lessons.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—IRVING BUILDING, No. 596 Broadway. Schools supplied with competent teachers. Wanted, (apply immediately,) a competent lady teacher of music and ornamentals, a superior teacher (lady) of mathematics; salary, $500 and board. Also, a governess, to teach music, French and English. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

WHERE SHALL I ATTEND SCHOOL?—Send for new catalogues of Fort Edward Institute. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Superior advantages for Ladies. JOS. E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. [illegible] Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING POSTPONED.—In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the evening on which the large room at the Cooper Institute could be obtained, the Committee appointed by the Central Committee last evening determined that the Ratification meeting be postponed to THURSDAY, June 7. It was also resolved that the various Republican Associations and Campaign Clubs be requested to be present at the meeting, and that the Republicans of Brooklyn and Jersey City be cordially invited to attend.

Gentlemen who have been invited to attend as officers, speakers, or guests are requested to take special notice of the change in the time of meeting, which will be held at the Cooper Institute on the evening above-named.

JAMES DAVIS, Chairman.

J. L. TAYLOR, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. The Republicans of the Ward are requested to attend.

WM. P. STEWART, President.

JOSEPH GUTMAN, JOHN V. GRILLEY, } Secretaries.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent to teach children the English branches, French and music, desires to obtain a situation for the Autumn in a school or private family; distance no objection; excellent references given. Address, for two weeks, Miss M. B. M., Post office, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO giving instruction in English, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation either as resident or visiting governess—the latter preferred. Address TUITION, Brooklyn Post-office.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen will take place on THURSDAY, May 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Home, Staten Island. The friends of the Institution, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.

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LADIES, for RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

BONNET SILKS,

BONNET CRAPES,

PARIS FLOWERS, ROSES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

GO TO R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

N. B.—700 Boxes RIBBONS, 8, 10 and 12½ cents a yard.
614 Boxes RIBBONS, at 15, 18, 21 & 25 cts. a yard.
1,800 Boxes RIBBONS, from 25 to 50 cents a yard.

P. S.—PARIS FLOWERS, ROSES and Rich Materials, JUST received from Paris. Ladies, please examine them, you will see some pretty goods.

LADIES,
WE ASK
PARTICULAR
ATTENTION to our RIBBON and FLOWER DEPARTMENT,

AS WE
HAVE MADE Ribbons and Flowers
A STUDY for the last SEVENTEEN years,
And can say with confidence that we understand our
BUSINESS FULLY.—We endeavor to
PURCHASE EXACTLY
the Style and color that
FASHION says you must have.
NOW THEN, We purchase the very best.
NOW THEN, We REJECT all poor goods.
NOW THEN, WE WILL,
NOW THEN, WE CAN!!
NOW THEN, WE DO!!!
Sell you our RIBBONS and
FLOWERS
AT
LOW
PRICES.

Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.

P. S.
PPP. S.
PPPP. S.—NOW THEN, Ladies, please give us a call.

R. H. MACY.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
Of the Celebrated Make of
JAMES BLACK & CO.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, at
VERY LOW PRICES—
For Sale by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

A Great variety of
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS,
For sale cheap, by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE, ARKWRIGHT and KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

351 CLOSING OUT SALE. 351
LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NEW STYLES, GILT CORNICES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, REPS,
DAMASKS AND ALL UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
ALSO, GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES
OF EVERY KIND, BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO.
Fitted and put up. We are now closing out these goods at a large reduction and invite examination.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
BROADWAY.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. are now selling their entire stock of the above desirable goods at greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now selling their superb selection of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
And other styles of Paris Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SILKS! SILKS!!

200 pieces extra heavy Plaid and Satin Striped Bayadere Silks, at 65 cents per yard. (Value $1.)

A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY. Just received French, German and English Corsets, for Summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes. Mrs GAYNOR being her own manufacturer, makes Skirts a specialty. Skeletons, hair-cloth, brilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabriella. N. B.—Skirts altered and made over. No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, laquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 6?3 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 28 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.

BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 30 Broadway, Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas-Burner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a girl, who has lived with her nine years, as chambermaid; understands her business perfectly. Inquire at the girl's residence, it being more convenient, at No 195 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 33 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do the best of embroidering; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 203 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A PROTestant young woman, with excellent City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, lady's maid, seamstress, or waitress only. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress to young children. Can fill either situation to give entire satisfaction. Has the best of City reference from good families. Call, for two days, at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the basement near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Call at No. 269 1st av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing, or would do sewing; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 445 3d av., near 32d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a very capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; has excellent reference; would go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 222 7th av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups and meats, jellies and all kinds of pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 81 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE and tidy young German woman, who speaks English fluently, a situation as cook, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; would assist with the washing and ironing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 465 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—A LADY WANTS TO PROCURE A situation for her cook who has been in her employ six years; she is an excellent plain cook, and a perfectly sober honest and trustworthy person. Apply at No. 44 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at her present situation.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; none but private families need apply; no objections to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game. No objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d av., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 554 2d-av., near 34th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WILLing and obliging Protestant young woman, a situation in City or country, as good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress; would do general housework, and take charge of a dairy; best reference; would do chamberwork and laundress. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook and is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 243 7th av., near 24th-st., New-York, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations for a cook and chambermaid, by their present employer, who is about to go to the country, and can give them the very best recommendation. Inquire at No. 18 West 39th-st., this week.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, who will be found fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; is a thorough cook and excellent laundress; is of an obliging disposition and highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and German languages and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address M. S., verbally or by letter, care of Mr. Westermann No. 440 Broadway, New-York, or No. 144 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of ability and refinement desires the situation to superintend a widower's or elderly gentleman's household; fully competent for any position where trust and confidence are required; no objection to children; the most respectable reference given. Address, for one week, M., Box No. 2,526 New-York Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—TO FAMILIES GOING to the country: a Protestant man and woman, who can give the highest testimonials as to character, &c., wish to meet with a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months, or would not object to the charge of a tenement house. Apply at St. Paul's Mission, No. 31 Vesey-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman, whom we can unhesitatingly recommend, desires a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City. Inquire of B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; upright and honest; good reference. Apply at No. 187 Court-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH NURSE OF MUCH experience in the care of infants and young children, wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge; can cut and make their clothes; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 148 East 32d-st., basement, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant girl who has been in her employ six years, to take care of children and do light chamberwork, where little sewing is required. Apply at her present employer's, No. 44 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN American Protestant girl as children's nurse and plain sewing; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to the country. Call or address M. K. O. H., No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to care grown up children and sew; is a neat plain sewer and good embroideress, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress or would do chamberwork and waiting; is very kind to children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived nearly 5 years. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 115 East 16th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESPECTAble young person wishes a situation as nursery governess, or to assist in taking care of children and sew for them. Prefers the country. Can give the best recommendations from her last place. Would wait on an invalid lady. Call on J. & J. Coddington, Apothecaries, No. 715 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 85½ Clinton-st., near Delancey.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress in the country; understands all kinds of sewing. Address, by note, M. M. O'DONELL, No. 264 Delancy-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed from Ireland, wants a situation as seamstress and teacher of children. None need apply but a respectable family. Apply at J. T. MAGUIRE'S, No. 213 East 11th-st., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a genteel Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; is quick at the needle; city or country. Also a cook, who thoroughly understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and fancy dishes; wages for cook $9. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman wants a situation as wet nurse; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 201 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS DAILY at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., at the old-established first-class Domestics' and Families' American and Foreign Institute and Home, of civil, capable female help, to suit all. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

SERVANTS.—FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD servants will find them by calling at the Institute, corner of Broadway and 34th-st. A number of nice chambermaids on hand; also cook, general houseworkers, &c.; two Welsh girls, just arrived.

SERVANTS—SERVANTS.—WATTS' OFFICE, No. 240 Grand-st., is greatly enlarged. This is a respectable medium through which families can obtain honest and faithful help. 16 years established. Orders can also be left at No. 91 3d-av.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler, by a steady, respectable man—(English;) thoroughly understands his business; has the very best City reference. Address BUTLER, Box 194 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendation as to character and capability, and the very best of City reference from his last employer; has lived several years with one family; has no objection to go to the country. Address C. A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted by a Protestant young man, in a private family; has lived with the first families in this City; he thoroughly understands his business, is a good and careful driver, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call or address, for two days, at No. 470 East 4th-st., near 1st-av., in the store.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the garden, &c.; would take care of a cow and make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has satisfactory reference. Address M. C., Box No 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references from his last place, where he lived 4 years; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at Wilson's livery stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by an Englishman, with four years' unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at Wood & Gibson's, saddlers, Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR PORTER.—WANTED, by a colored young man, a situation as coachman or porter in a store; no objections to going in the country during the Summer months; can give good references, if required. Address B. C. No. 175 3d-av., corner of 17th st., grocery store, for one week.

AS COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTestant man and wife, both are first-class; will be found willing and obliging, can be highly recommended in every respect; City or country no object. Apply, for two days, at No. 87 7th-st., or address J. M. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, willing to make himself useful, wishes a situation in the country; can drive; understands the care of horses and cattle, farming, &c.; is also willing to make himself useful about the house. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSE AGENT.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant man of respectability and trust, the agency of a few good tenement houses. Also the collecting of City bills on reasonable terms; or would write up a set of books for any person not requiring the services of a permanent book keeper. Has first-class reference, and good security if required. Address J. L., for one week, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at Mr. Jackson's grocery-store, under the 5th-av. Hotel.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, of long experience, a situation as waiter in a strictly private family; has no objection to the country; can produce the best of testimonials for honesty, sobriety and competency. Apply or address M. S., Nos 921 and 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman desires a situation as waitress in a private family; has very good City reference, and no objection to going to the country. Address C. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as wrapper writer in a publication office; has been in that capacity for the last five years; or as light porter in a wholesale or retail store; can write a good hand and keep accounts, if required, and would make himself useful in any establishment where his services might be required. Best references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG Scotchman, either in City or country; is desirous to obtain any lawful employment; will work in a store, or on a farm, or make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place, take care of horses, &c.; is a young man of very respectable appearance and of very steady habits; writes well; is not afraid of work, and willing to work for low wages. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

TO PUBLISHING HOUSES AND OTHERS.—A young man who has been engaged for the past three years as mail writer in one of the leading story-papers, would like to get a like situation, or as collector or copyist in some law office; the best of references given as to honesty, &c. Address L. M., Box No. 280 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—A BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE IN Wall st. Address Box No. 2,473 Post-office, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating name, residence, and reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Unexceptionable references required. Inquire at No 27 Grove-st., between 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, to cook, wash and iron, for a small family living in the country, a short distance from the City. A good City reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., on Friday. Wages $9 per month.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer. Such, and such only, may apply at No. 7 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN to do boy's work in a retail drug-store in Jersey City; one that has been in the business preferred. Address Box No. 1,104 New-York Post-office, stating age, salary expected, references, &c.

A GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A sober, industrious single man, one that fully understands the care and management of a horse and vegetable garden, to go a short distance from this City for the Summer months. Apply to No. 55 West 28th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 149 East 12th-st., Thursday, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

A SALESMAN.—DRY GOODS SALESMAN wanted, for the New-England and New-York State trade. Men of experience and ability, who have an extensive acquaintance in the Cities and large towns, will be liberally treated with. Apply to ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a young woman well qualified for the above situation. Apply at No. 374 5th-av.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN, OF good habits, and a good penman, to take charge of a large business; liberal wages will be given to any person suitable. For further particulars address, inclosing stamp, to PORTER & COOLEY, Box No. 267 Clinton, N. Y.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal, WOOD BROTHERS Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Have removed
to
LOFTS NOS. 105 AND 107 READE-ST.,
near West Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BULKLEY BROTHER & CO. HAVE removed from No. 67 Beekman-st. to their new store, Nos. 55 Beekman and 86 Ann-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Double Engines of fourteen horse-power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in stores Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a ne plus ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated seventy-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 26 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

FOR SALE—SIXTY BRAIDING MACHINES, ALL in complete order. Also two doubling and one winding machine. Sold for want of time to attend to them. Address R. Y. R., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

DR. WAIT & SON, CORNER FOURTH-AVEnue and 20th-st., will insert beautiful sets of teeth, from $15 to $40; gold fillings from $1 to $2; silver, bone and dentine, 50 c. to $1. Extracting, 25 cts. Chloroform administered. References first-class. Calls solicited.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS.

CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability beauty and cheapness by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.

DITTO, PORTER & CO.
Successors to Joseph Ditto & Co.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN THE BRICK CHURCH, on 5th-av., corner 37th-st. (Drs. Spring and Hoge, Pastors,) No. 79 Middle aisle; valuation $900, price $850, and immediate possession given. Apply to the Sexton, or F. G. DELEVAN, No. 37 Wall-st., or No. 57 West [illegible] st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Invisible Prince—Lend Me Five Shillings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Overland Route.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Ingomar—Black-Eyed Susan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—White Branch of the Prairie—Evening—Pauline.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Miss Gellies' Concert.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Peale's Court of Death.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Hon. W. H. Seward appeared in his seat yesterday in the Senate, and was warmly received by Senators of both parties. Mr. Slidell, in the Senate, reported back the bill for the acquisition of Cuba, and gave notice that he should call it up at the next session. Mr. Latham offered an amendment to the Overland Mail bill, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the contractors on the routes between St. Joseph, Mo., and Great Salt Lake, and between Salt Lake and Placerville, for a semi-weekly, the distance to be done in twenty days, at not more than $462,000 annually; also, to contract for a daily mail by coaches from April 1 to Dec. 1, and tri-weekly for the rest of the year, from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, at not more than $100,000 per annum; also, to contract for a weekly mail from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the falls of Oregon, at not over $200,000. Mr. Latham referred to the great interest felt in this subject by the people of California, which was of more importance to them than the Pacific Railroad. In reply to objections as to the cost of this Overland Mail-service, he remarked that if the postal system was to be considered solely with a view to the amount of money received by it, it would be better for the Government to abrogate the entire Post-office Department, and surrender the carriage of the mails to private enterprise. The House bill for admitting Kansas being taken up, Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, spoke at great length in favor of the admission of that Territory; there was 100,000 inhabitants there. Was there ever before a Territory with so large a population? Oregon was admitted when she had only 50,000 inhabitants. Kansas, he was assured, would before this have been admitted, if she could have come in as a Slave State. But the question would always be a bone of contention till it was settled. On motion of Mr. Lane, the bill was postponed till Monday. The Oregon war debt was taken up, and an amendment by Mr. Hunter, authorizing a loan to pay the amount was lost. In the House, yesterday, Mr. Haskin, of New-York, called up the special order, providing that hereafter no person shall be elected Printer, either to the Senate or the House, who is not a practical printer of skill and ability; that he shall give bonds as security for $25,000; and that the present prices shall be reduced 40 per cent. He spoke of the gross abuse of the present contract system, which had proved a complete failure. Considerable debate ensued. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Hindman and Clopton, was read, declaring that the office of Printer to the House was vacant. Mr. Clopton, of Alabama, was opposed to a public printing-office, because he thought it would increase the Executive patronage, and not effect a saving of money. Millions would have been saved to the public treasury if years ago the public printing had been let to the lowest responsible bidder. He defended the President from the charge of usurpation of power and violation of law, and thought the charges of corruption against the President and Attorney-General came with bad grace from the party who supported for Printer a man who offered, if elected, to give half the profits of the printing for Republican electioneering purposes. No question was taken on the subject when the House adjourned.

The mails by the *Arabia*, reinforced by the arrivals of the *Saxonia* and *Glasgow* at this port, furnish us with interesting additions to our foreign dispatches by telegraph.

The Overland Pony Express reached St. Joseph yesterday, bringing, however, no California dispatches. It was feared the Express riders to the westward of Salt Lake City had fallen into the hands of the Indians. The news from Utah is devoid of interest.

The intelligence we receive from Pike's Peak represents the influx of immigrants as enormous. The discoveries at the head-waters of the Arkansas were attracting much attention, while the original diggings were yielding largely.

The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-Jersey commenced its sessions at Newark yesterday, Bishop Odenheimer presiding. Over 150 delegates were present. The reports of Committees were received, and the Bishop delivered his annual address. Some discussion took place upon the subject of parochial and public schools, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The Old School General Assembly closed its sessions at Rochester yesterday. Beyond the appointment of Commissioners to visit the Synod of France, the closing proceedings were without interest.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met yesterday in special session at Boston, to deliberate upon the means of arresting the cattle epidemic. A message, filled with suggestions, was received from Gov. Banks, and referred to a joint committee.

The Methodist General Conference investigated yesterday the affairs of the Book Concern, and of the educational institutions belonging to the denomination. Increased energy was deemed necessary to the promotion of the cause of ministerial education. The Committee on Lay delegations submitted conflicting reports, which were laid over. The Slavery resolutions having been taken up, were briefly discussed, without action, until the hour of adjournment.

No appropriation having been made by the Legislature for the maintenance of quarantine at this port, the Commissioners applied to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn for appropriations from the two cities to support the Floating Hospital in the lower bay. Yesterday Mayor Wood sent a reply to the application, in which he states that in his opinion the Commissioners of Emigration, the Health Officers of the port, and physician of the Marine Hospital, are by the existing statutes vested with ample power for that purpose, without any special appropriation, and that it would be an unwarrantable assumption for the City, or any other unauthorized body, to attempted the discharge of duties so manifestly the province of others.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judges Nelson and Smalley overruled the motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of Albert W. Hicks, convicted of robbery on the high seas, in connection with the sloop murders. Hicks will be sentenced on Friday.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Mullen, argument was heard on the application of Mr. Platt for a *mandamus* to compel Comptroller Haws to approve the bonds submitted by him as City Chamberlain. Mr. Field was heard for Mr. Platt, and Mr. Evarts for the Comptroller. A peremptory *mandamus* to the Comptroller was granted, at the close of the argument, by Judge Mullen.

At the Commissioners of Police, yesterday, Capt. Curry, of the Twentieth Precinct, reported the arrest and imprisonment of Policeman Jas. H. Anderson upon complaint of J. Kerr for false imprisonment, Kerr having been arrested on Sunday, 13th inst., for violating the Sunday Liquor Law.

A Republican Ratification Meeting for the Eighteenth Ward was held last night at Kirchman's Hotel, Third-avenue, at which speeches were made by Messrs. David Dudley Field, James Fairman, Charles S. Spencer, and others. The speakers were earnest, and the audience enthusiastic in support of the Republican nominations.

James W. Gerard, Esq., lectured last evening before the Teachers' Association, on Japan and the Japanese. He spoke over an hour on the manners and customs, religion, government, education, and refinement of the people of Japan, and from personal observation extensively described the Embassy at present on a visit to our country.

There was a lower Stock Market, yesterday, by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on most of the speculative shares. New-York Central, 81½@⅝ at the close. State Stocks steady. Exchange and Money without variation in rates.

The receipts having fallen off considerably, prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn have improved. The demand has been good. The sales of Cotton were 1,500 bales, at rather languid rates. Provisions, Groceries, Hides, Iron, Lead, Spelter and Tin were quiet. A moderate business was reported in Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Oak-tanned Sole Leather and Codfish. The freight engagements were somewhat lighter. There were 469 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets there were offered, including the day previous, 3,238 bullocks, which were all sold at an advance of about ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, over the previous week. The total of beeves sold at all the markets during the week was 3,709, or about 550 less than last week. Quality very good, and sales tolerably brisk.... Milch cows are unchanged, except that a few more good family cows are wanted by persons going upon their Summer estates.... Veal calves are as plenty and cheap as last week.... Sheep and lambs are in excess of the requirements of the market, and sell 25c.@50c. ℔ head lower ....Hogs are not plenty, but they are not worth any more than one week ago.

Fillibustering in Europe.

The fair-weather political moralists of Europe in general, and England in particular, have been put by Garibaldi into a very distressing position. They have been forced to judge the conduct of the Italian patriot, in taking by force the steamers necessary to convey his gallant companions to the rescue of Sicily, and in violating the express law of Sardinia by setting on foot within her dominions a hostile expedition against a "friendly Power;" by a very different standard from that which they keep comfortably laid away for the humiliation of America whenever a Lopez sails from the Gulf for Cuba to prostrate the tyranny of Spain, or a Walker flits by night from the Mississippi to deliver the Nicaraguans from their own incapacity.

The case against Garibaldi is as clear and strong as a case can be. His legal position when he left the Sardinian shores was precisely similar to the legal position of the unfortunate soldier of Las Pozas when he landed from his rickety steamer at Cardenas. And yet English bankers, like Henry Ainslie Hoare, openly subscribe to funds in aid of the revolution, of which Garibaldi has thus unlawfully proceeded to take the supreme command; English journalists of the most conservative stamp openly deride the notion of treating the hero of Varese as an offender against international law; and Lord John Russell himself, Her Majesty's Foreign Minister, openly declares in Parliament that the justice and feasibility of a fillibuster's expedition must practically determine whether he shall be considered a fillibuster or not, and as openly likens Garibaldi in Sicily to William of Orange in England. A statesman wearing the name of Russell could hardly do otherwise; and yet, when we remember the intense zeal for the maintenance of the "public law" of Europe which this same Minister displayed so recently, when it was supposed that "treaty stipulations" might be cleverly used to embarrass the action of France and Sardinia in regard to Savoy, and to thwart the pacific development of French power, we own that we are a little surprised at the cool jocularity with which Lord John pooh-poohs the pitiful appeals of Irish patriots, like Mr. Pope Hennessey, in behalf of the injured King of Naples, and of worthy believers in red tape, like Mr. Danby Seymour, in the name of official consistency.

We look with some curiosity, too, to the moment when the Envoy of Francis II. at the Court of St. James will find it incumbent upon him to demand his passports with all due solemnity. Certainly, if General Cass were to give the same public encouragement to a subscription for assembling an army about the green standard of John Mitchel on Vinegar Hill, which the English Foreign Secretary has virtually afforded to the efforts of Saffi and the Italian Committee of London in the cause of Garibaldi and Sicilian independence, we should expect to hear from Lord Lyons at a very early date, and in perfectly intelligible language. Lord John Russell even went so far as to state that he had himself once belonged to a Committee for collecting subscriptions in aid of the Greek insurrection against Turkey, and to intimate, that if it so pleased "the printer of the *Times*, the names of all the Cabinet might be found as contributors of large sums to be used in waging war against the King of the Two Sicilies." The proprieties of Parliament were plainly against the noble lord; the sense of Parliament was as plainly with him; and "international law" took no more by the motions of poor Mr. Pope Hennessey and Mr. Danby Seymour in its behalf, than municipal law had taken by the solemn protests of Lord Lovaine against prize-fighting, Heenan and Sayers.

The Solicitor-General's published opinion, that subscriptions might be lawfully made up in England in support of a revolutionary movement in a foreign country, has been violently assailed on legal grounds, although it is certainly quite consistent in principle with the atrocious verdict bawled from a British jury by Mr. Edwin James in the Bernard case, that it is no crime to plot in London the assassination of a resident of Paris who happens also to be the Sovereign of the French. But whatever the law on the point may be, it is evidently idle to expect that Englishmen will cease subscribing to any object which they esteem noble and worthy, merely because it is technically improper for them to do so. This is the point for Americans to fix upon in the discussion of these matters by the organs of British opinion; and we commend it to the remembrance as well as to the attention of our readers. The precedent may one of these days be worth our using nearer home.

So far as the relations of Garibaldi's expedition with the general public opinion of Europe are concerned, it is perfectly clear that not a voice can be decently raised in condemnation of him and his glorious undertaking by any one of the Powers most interested in suppressing the brave chieftain. Here for months past the Governments of Austria, Naples, and the Pope, have been openly breaking the laws of Europe and violating treaties in their fanatical zeal to arrest the consolidation of Italian liberty. Austria has been illegally raising and forwarding recruits to the mongrel army which a Republican apostate has undertaken to rally around the throne of the "Prince of Peace." Government steamers have carried these men from Trieste to Ancona. The emissaries of Pope Pius have been busy in other directions also. A brigade of Irish mercenaries is expected; Belgian volunteers and French "young gentlemen of family" have arrived in the Roman States, to consecrate their thews and sinews, their bayonets and their swords, to propping up, if they can, a hateful despotism, and interfering, if they can, with the healthy growth of a great people towards liberty, justice and order. The King of Naples offers a million of dollars, which it may perhaps be difficult for him to pay down "on call," to the organization of an army in the Papal States, so ludicrously disproportionate with the financial resources of the Papal Government that it can only be rationally accounted for on the theory that Pius IX. has added the grace of falsehood to the grace of ferocity, and that he means to take the first opportunity of breaking his plighted word, and invading by force the territories of Victor Emanuel. In the face of proceedings like these, complaints of Sardinia for permitting Italian patriots to go to the rescue of their brethren organizing in Sicily, and of Garibaldi for lending his genius and his name to the overthrow of a sway maintained by brute force, and exhibited only in pillage, rapine and worse than mediæval cruelty, are too simply preposterous to be denounced as hypocritical.

Political Personalities.

We have received a great number of communications from various parts of the country, concerning the action of Mr. Greeley, as delegate from Oregon, at the Chicago Convention. We must decline their publication, partly because they can serve no useful public purpose, and partly because they involve a personal controversy, for which we have no taste.

We have no quarrel, either personal or political, with the editor of the *Tribune*. His paper just now seems to be afflicted by some malignant eruption, which covers its face every day with pustulous little paragraphs which must be as unpleasant to the sufferer as they are unseemly to spectators. But this comes, probably, from a temporary surplus of bile, and will pass away in due time. We hope it is not contagious,—but prefer not to expose ourselves needlessly to it. If we have been, in any measure, the occasion of its appearance, we can only regret it. We have made no attack upon Mr. Greeley, and have provoked none from him. We found in the *Tribune* a card signed with his name, rehearsing, for the benefit of posterity, the part which sundry distinguished persons took in defeating Gov. Seward at Chicago. We took the liberty of repairing an injustice which he had done to himself,—of adding that his own share in the work was much more conspicuous than he had represented it; that it was not the result of momentary caprice, nor of profound and disinterested political calculation, but the fulfillment of a menace made six years ago,—and that his repudiation of all further political connection with Gov. Seward, which dated back to 1854, was distinctly and openly based upon the fact that he had failed in obtaining desired and expected political promotion at his hands. We made this statement merely as a fact,—upon our own responsibility, and with no other purpose than to do public justice to Mr. Greeley's motives. His prompt confession of the substantial fact involved left no room, even if there had been any desire, for controversy. We chronicled the acknowledgment, and with such brief comments as the incident naturally suggested, dismissed the whole affair to the consideration and judgment of the public at large, and there we prefer to leave it.

Mr. Greeley had a clear and perfect right to oppose or support anybody he chose for the nomination at Chicago. We see no reason for the complaint he makes, in one of his recent cards, that there was an attempt to dragoon him into the support of Gov. Seward. Any such attempt would have been foolish and ridiculous. Some may have believed that it would have been more becoming—would have comported more closely with the decencies of political life—for a New-Yorker to have left the task of "slaughtering" Gov. Seward to other States: we know at least one distinguished Republican, in this State, who declined to go to Chicago, because he did not think it fit or proper for him, a New-Yorker, to oppose the nomination of one who was so clearly the choice of his own State, and who had so abundantly earned the confidence and esteem of his immediate constituents. But this, after all, is a matter of taste;—and Mr. Greeley did what he could to obviate the objection by appearing in the Convention as a delegate, not from New-York, but from Oregon. But it was also the right of the public to know whether this action on the part of Mr. Greeley was prompted solely by a regard for the public good, or by a desire to avenge personal and private disappointments which he had charged to the account of Gov. Seward. We stated that the latter was the fact,—that Mr. Greeley had long since declared his resentment of such alleged neglect, and abjured all further political connection with the person whom he held responsible for it. This ends the matter so far as we are concerned,—especially as the main part of the allegation is admitted, by Mr. Greeley himself, to be substantially true.

We see that Democratic papers in some quarters speak of this matter as involving dissension in the Republican Party. We see no evidence of any such effect. There is undoubtedly a good deal of discontent with the action of Mr. Greeley; but, as he is not the candidate for President, it is not likely to affect the result of the election. No one attributes any unfair dealing to Mr. Lincoln or his friends in the Convention. He obtained the nomination without even the suspicion of complicity in any proceeding to which the most fastidious could take objection. And we have no doubt that he will receive the support of the great mass of the Republicans throughout the country, whatever their original preferences may have been. It is already evident that neither Gov. Seward nor his friends cherish the slightest feeling of dissatisfaction so far as Mr. Lincoln is concerned, and that they will support the nomination with vigor and fidelity.

The Central Park.—Already the Park has become a fashionable resort. On any fine day at 5 o'clock one may see there a display of equipages quite surpassing anything of the kind elsewhere on this Continent. Horse-back riding is also coming more into vogue since a place is provided where that health and grace provoking amusement can be comfortably prosecuted. Not a few families have changed their hour of dining in order to be able to ride or drive at the time when the world is to be seen; not a few persons of means, who heretofore have not cared to keep carriages and horses merely to drive around town, have obtained them recently. Livery-stable keepers have not open vehicles enough to supply the demand of those who wish to hire. The Park is decidedly the rage; it is more frequented and more talked about than the opera; the swans are discussed more vigorously than the prima donnas; riding habits are in greater demand than opera cloaks, and a new bridge or a new road provokes more comment even than the *début* of another tenor or the announcement of another work of Verdi. For the information of those who have not yet heard the latest piece of news, we beg to say that it has been agreed upon by the leaders of the ton to make Wednesday and Saturday the fashionable days for the drive.

The Princes and the Republic.

Within a very few weeks this country will become the theatre of a Congress of Princes' almost as remarkable as that curious meeting of ex-monarchs in a Venetian coffee-house, of which Rousseau has left so quaint an account. Those who believe that the Great Republic is now, or is destined at no distant day, to become, the pivot on which the world's most important affairs must revolve, may find confirmation of their creed in the singular and simultaneous arrival upon our shores of all these royal and noble visitors from lands the most unlike to each other and to our own.

The first formal Embassy ever sent by the most exclusive and most polished of Oriental nations is coincident with the visit of the heir to the most highly civilized and powerful kingdom in Christendom. Princes from the East and from the West arrive at the same time and on the same errand; they come from opposite quarters of the globe to study the sources of our greatness, and examine the peculiarities of our character. Never before has such a compliment been paid by the proud Eastern State, not unjustly called the "England of the Pacific." Never but once before has a representative of the long line of kings who have sat on the English throne landed on a cis-Atlantic shore, or condescended to look upon the workings of a democracy. Still more striking is this concurrence, when it is considered that the Prince of Wales comes to the children of those who were subjects of his ancestors, and that the princes of Japan may possibly meet on American soil the heir of the monarch whose ministers have sought in vain to extort for their own country the honor that is accorded to ours.

But Continental as well as insular dignity will be represented among the Western Republicans in this memorable season. The cousin of the most powerful monarch of modern times, a Napoleon but two degrees removed from the imperial throne of France, is on his way to divide with the son of Victoria the attention and the good-will of the great nation, which owes at least as much of her political independence to France as she does of her social existence to England.

At the same time another prince returns to us, who once was here in the plenitude of pomp and circumstance. The man who once in America represented France, who was courted and *fêted* as the son of a King, is now come as a private gentleman, distinguished only for his talents and his misfortunes. He receives, it is true, the courtesies eminently due to those talents and misfortunes, but the official honors, of course, cannot be paid him that are extended to the representatives of existing Governments. He cannot but be reminded of his own former state, when the kinsman of another French sovereign is welcomed as he once was; and, doubtless, the nothingness of earthly grandeur and the futility of earthly expectations have taught him that even such pageantry as other princes are surrounded by may also pass away. So the great and the fallen, the barbaric and the civilized, the Europeans and the Asiatics, the Christians and the Pagans, all are coming, or are already come, hither. The great Republic of ancient times subdued all nations by the force of her armies, and brought princes as captives to her capital;—the most important of modern democracies extends her influence quite as far, and attracts potentates quite as important as Rome in her palmiest days; but our processions and ceremonials are friendly greetings, not insulting taunts; ours are the triumphs of peace, not the trophies of war.

Newspaper History.—We see it announced that the success of Frank Moore's *Diary of the Revolution* is such that a new work on the same plan is in contemplation, to be composed exclusively of extracts from Colonial newspapers. And it is not surprising that these faithful mirrors of the times should be thus eagerly sought after by the compilers and students of history. What in Shakespeare's day was true of actors, is now rather applicable to newspapers: "They are the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time; after your death you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill-report while you live." The newspaper is, indeed, eminently dramatic, and now, when the stage is merely an amusement, when the theatre no longer performs the office that in the time of Aristophanes was assigned it, of satirizing the vicious and ridiculing the foolish; now that it does not, as in the epoch of the great English dramatists, show the very age and body of the time his form and pressure, the newspaper seems especially commissioned to discharge that function. We are, therefore, not at all surprised when persons of sense and culture ransack the newspapers of other years, and recognize in them the very fountains of history; when they look to such sources for the true exponents of the many and various, but earnest feelings and opinions and judgments of a by-gone age.

So it will be hereafter: those who shall make up the annals of the present century will epitomize the files of the daily newspapers; they need study no other libraries, they need search for no private correspondences beside what the journals provide; they can get no such full or detailed or various information in regard to any subject as that which they will find in the columns of well-edited and carefully compiled newspapers. These are the annals of to-day. These chronicle all the shifting phases of public opinion; these represent the various shades of public sentiment; these relate the details of public events, and discuss the peculiarities of public characters; these illustrate nearly all the circumstances in the career of an individual or a nation so fully that but little extraneous light or information remains to be desired or obtained.

The Death of Lady Byron.

We sincerely trust that the death of Lady Byron may not be followed by a sudden revival of the odious and disgraceful controversy over her domestic relations with her illustrious husband. Whatever the secret causes may have been which dissolved the ill-starred union between one of the most passionate of English poets and one of the most "proper" of pious English ladies, almost as soon as it was formed, there can be no doubt that the conjugal misfortunes of the Byrons were scandalously seized upon at the time of their occurrence, by the enemies, both personal and political, of the reckless poet and radical peer, as an admirable opportunity for blackening his character, and making his position in England intolerable. These worthy persons hoped thus to drive him into Coventry and obscurity. It was not their fault that they drove him, instead, into Italy and immortality.

Lady Byron was never willingly a party to any of the ferocious attacks which were made in her name upon the reputation of her husband. She did nothing to discourage, but much to foster the intense admiration which was always shown for her father's genius and the filial devotion paid to his memory by their only child, Ada, the brilliant and unfortunate Countess of Lovelace; and among the most intimate friends of Lady Byron were numbered to the last some of Lord Byron's most faithful defenders. The unhappiness of their brief married life, with all its more unhappy fruits, worked more evil in the morbid and impatient and willful nature of Lord Byron than in her own prosperous and well-balanced disposition. She showed Lord Byron always a forbearance and justice more easy to her than to him, which he did not always reciprocate. But which of the pair was most to blame for all the sorrow and shame that overtook them, no human tribunal can ever decide, and it is hardly worth while to moot the question now. Doubtless, the gravest fault of both was committed when they joined their antipathetic hands at the altar.

Lady Byron was born in 1794, and was consequently but 66 years of age at the time of her death at London, on the 17th inst. She never took any special interest in that "world" of London in which, by her birth, her fortune, and her connections, she was called to move; had little to do with the Court circle, or the "fashionable" sets of the metropolis; but won for herself no little personal distinction by the quiet energy and sympathetic earnestness which she displayed in behalf of benevolent popular and philanthropic movements. Her intellectual gifts were solid, rather than striking, but her literary culture was of the highest order, and her tastes refined to a point of fastidious delicacy.

Utterly unlike in all other respects, the wife whom Lord Byron accepted and the Laura of his choice had this in common, that they both survived the poet who made their names conspicuous, and preserved beyond the confines of old age their special prominence in the very different circles in which they were formed to shine.

In Lady Byron a shining light of decorous English evangelism has now been extinguished. The Countess Guiccioli, now Madame la Marquise de Boissy, still reigns an undisputed queen of high-bred grace and unaffected fashion, in the *salons* of Paris. So singular an exemption as both these ladies enjoyed from the usual decline which old age brings upon the vivacity and intensity of the qualities which make and preserve a wide social influence, would almost seem to prove that the "Poet's gift" of inexhaustible youth is a communicable grace.

Literary Gossip.

—The demise of *Russell's Magazine*, a Southern periodical which has enjoyed but a short lease of life, affords the text of a melancholy article in the Charleston *Mercury*. The sad destiny of Southern magazines, the utter lack of Southern sympathy for home productions of a literary character, the difficulties that environ the most enterprising publishers, wring from the *Mercury* this candid confession: "We are briefly reduced to the alternative of acknowledging that we have no adequate number of writers, or no adequate number of readers, for the maintenance of such a work, or the subscribers do not pay, even if they read." The magazine in question was never very brilliant. The *Mercury*, however, finds consolation in the fact that, although dead and buried, the magazine planted good seed, and it is hoped that "that seed may fructify."

—Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, has just performed one of those kindly acts that make the doer's name fragrant in many memories. He has given to the Public Library of that city a collection of nearly 2,000 volumes, chiefly standard works of reference, in ancient and modern languages. Mr. Ticknor's letter, announcing this donation, calls attention to a point which merits the attention of librarians elsewhere than in Boston. He dwells upon the necessity of adding to public libraries ample collections of books which do not circulate, but are kept continually upon the shelves, ready for immediate reference. Mr. Ticknor observes, with great justice: "It seems to be well that of these books, as of many others, a single copy should always be reserved in the Library, so that no person who may come there to consult and use it may be disappointed."

—Mrs. Emma Willard, author of many popular school-books, has been so seriously aggrieved by certain unfavorable comments from Southern journals, as to feel impelled to enter upon an elaborate self-justification. In a letter addressed to the New-Orleans *Delta*, she indignantly repels the insinuation that any portion of her Histories bears harshly upon Southern institutions. She avers that her writings are tinged with no sectional sentiment, declares that the garbling of extracts from her larger *American History* has had the effect of placing her in a false light, and concludes with an earnest disclaimer of all tendencies towards Abolitionism. The lady alludes to a rival series of school-books, the publishers of which are charged with having made unfair attacks upon her productions. An authors' quarrel seems to be brewing.

—The latest English announcements are the fifth volume of Ruskin's *Modern Painters*, the fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. Froude's *History of England*, a biography of Sir Robert Peel, by Sir Lawrence Peel, first cousin of the late Premier; Captain Burton's *Lake Regions of Central Africa*; a new book for the young, by the author of *John Halifax*, and the *Life and Correspondence of the First Lord Auckland*, from newly-discovered sources, besides a number of smaller works.

—Dr. Mackay's new periodical, the *London Review*, is to be a sort of medium between the *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, *Athenæum* and *Once a Week*, partaking of the character of all these, but not exactly like any of them. Politics, it is said, are to hold a secondary rank in the conduct of the new enterprise.

—J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, announce for speedy publication the early history of Gov. Banks, under the title of *The Bobbin Boy and the Governor*. The author is Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, who proposes to tell the story of Gov. Banks' boyhood and early life in a popular style, making the volume an instructive book for boys.

—No less than five different publishing-houses in New-York announce forthcoming *Biographies of Abram Lincoln*—and the Boston house of Thayer & Eldridge is preparing still another. The latter is to be a "People's Edition," paper covers, and issued cheaply.

—The Leipsic house of Tauchnitz, has just added to its list of "British Classics," the new novel of *The Mill on the Floss*. Brockhaus, also of Leipsic, is commencing a *Library of British Poets*, beginning with Byron.

—The *Rainbow* is a new journal, printed in French, Russian and Armenian, in parallel columns, which has made its appearance at Theodosia, in the Crimea, under the charge of M. Aivasoffski, an Armenian Bishop.

—A new translation of the Bible into the vernacular Russian has just appeared at St. Petersburg. The first part comprises the Gospels of Matthew and Luke, translated from the original Greek.

Funeral of Hon. Wm. C. Preston.—The funeral of Hon. W. C. Preston, of South Carolina, took place at Columbia, the capital of that State. An immense concourse of people, including friends and connections of the deceased, assembled to do honor to the dead. Among them were the venerable Judge King, of Charleston, and Gen. Waddy Thompson, of Greenville, and others. The body was conveyed to Trinity Church, where the funeral services were conducted. In Charleston, on the same day, a meeting of the Bar was convened in the Equity Court-room, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of the deceased. Attorney-General Hayne moved the organization of the meeting by calling Hon. H. A. De Saussure to the Chair, when appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. Hayne and James L. Petigru.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Latham, of California, on the Overland Mail.

Speech of Mr. Collamer on the Admission of Kansas.

Exposition of the Government Printing Jobs in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 30.

AMERICAN CLAIMS UPON PERU.

Our Government having requested the presence of Señor Zegarra, the Peruvian Minister, informed him of the determination to make a peremptory demand for the amount of claims for the confiscated ships *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*. This demand was necessarily forwarded by a war vessel, but with no view to backing the demand by force. A New-York cotemporary says that President Buchanan should demand at once a joint commission of Peru to settle and adjust these claims. That is just what Peru has been demanding, but her demand has been denied by Mr. Buchanan. Señor Zegarra and Vicomte Treilliard are now absent in New-York.

DETENTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER IN DENMARK.

The new French Minister has been detained in Stockholm by the important questions which have sprung up between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, which France feels deep concern as affecting her Scandinavian interests. Besides being an old ally, she will support Denmark against Prussian encroachments. Señor Molina has notified the old Transit Company that he should require proposed contracts to be accepted by stockholders instead of directors.

MR. FISHER'S STATEMENTS TO THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Elwood Fisher appeared before the Covode Committee again to-day, but Mr. Winslow declined to question him further. Witness then expressed desire to add something to his previous testimony, in view of the comments which had been made by official organ and other papers. The Committee desired him to submit his additional statement in writing, and they would determine its admissibility. He also desired to see Mr. Benjamin's testimony, in view of the fact that part of it had been published, but as Mr. Fisher's name had not been used, the Committee declined showing it. The witness will prepare a statement, answering all the comments on his testimony, in which he will show that Mr. Buchanan was fully informed of the facts connected with Sloo's contract, and positively knew the positions taken by his Administration were false and fraudulent. He knew that there was a secret article in said contract, never published, rendering the contract null and void, unless protected by a treaty to be negotiated with the United States. This treaty was not approved by the Senate for eighteen months, and until approved by contract was worthless. He knew the much talked-of drafts for $600,000 were drawn on Sloo at 90 days, and he refused to accept until he was certain of getting the grant. He knew that three other parties, all Mexicans, were interested in the grant, and yet the draft for the whole amount was drawn on Sloo. He knew that Sloo was trying in good faith to execute the contract, and had expended large sums of money and had run a carriage over the road. He now knows the road to be in a worse condition than when the contract was wrested from Sloo, and that the drafts have never been paid. Such will be the substance of Mr. Fisher's written statement.

THE CHIRIQUI CONTRACT.

We have rumors now on the streets that parties high in authority are directly interested in the Chiriqui Contract, and that great efforts will be made to secure its recognition by Congress.

THE SARDINIAN MISSION.

The Senate has not agreed to raise the Sardinian Mission, and very likely will not, as there are private difficulties in the way. The course pursued by Mr. Daniels would prevent his promotion, and the change proposed would lead to his recall.

THE CONGRESS PRINTING BILL.

The bill regulating the printing plunder of Congress elicited great interest to-day, and the House adjourned with the question of recommitment pending, with instructions to report a bill directing the printing to be let to the lowest bidder.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS AT PUGET'S SOUND.

The following disposition of troops at Puget's Sound will take effect without delay: Capt. Pickett's Company, Ninth Infanty, will replace Company C, Fourth Infantry, at Camp Pickett, San Juan Island. Company C, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Steilacoom for duty. Company I, Fourth Infantry, now at Fort Townsend, will be withdrawn to Fort Steilacoom. Assistant-Surgeon Holden will return immediately to Fort Brown, and report for duty at that station. Assistant-Surgeon Swift will repair to Fort Randall, for duty at that post. Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, May 30.

The disagreeing action of the two branches of Congress on the Homestead bill is now under the consideration of a Joint Committee of Conference, consisting of Senators Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Arkansas, and Harlan; Representatives Grow, Thomas and Lovejoy.

Nearly 200,000 copies of Senator Benjamin's speech in reply to Senator Douglas, have already been subscribed, while the latter's friends, with unabated industry, are lavishly sending out documents in his behalf.

The colossal plaster statue of Liberty, by Crawford, was to-day removed from the old Hall of Representatives, to the premises of Clark Mills, who has a contract from the Government to produce one from this model in bronze, for the ornamentation of the Capitol dome.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, May 30.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) appeared in his seat, and was warmly greeted by many Senators of both parties.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Col. Thomas L. Harris was passed.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) called attention to the speech of Mr. Bingham, in which an extract was made from one of his (Wigfall's) speeches, in which language was attributed to him that he never used. He pronounced the quotation utterly false.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said he found the language in a newspaper, and supposed it to be correct. He had no intention of misrepresenting the Senator from Texas.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose to a personal explanation, in regard to an article in the *Constitution* attacking his vote and that of Mr. Hamlin upon one of Mr. Davis' resolutions, and said if the editor of that journal had read his remarks at the time he would not have made a false statement as to his position. He had never denied that Congress should protect constitutional rights in a Territory, but he did deny that holding slaves was a constitutional right. It ill became the editor of the official organ, and the printer of the Senate, thus to willfully to misrepresent the views of Senators.

Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, (Dem.,) reported back the bill for the acquisition of Cuba, but said he would not press it at this session. He gave notice that he should call it up at the next session.

Mr. Slidell presented a report from a majority of the Committe appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against the printer of the Senate, accompanied by resolutions, which he moved be printed.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) rose to make an explanation, but was cut short by a motion to take up the Overland Mail bill, which prevailed. Mr. Gwin appealed to Mr. Hale to withdraw his substitute for the present, in order to perfect the original bill.

The Chair called up the special order, being the Houmas land bill.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) moved to postpone it in order to continue the consideration of the California Overland Railroad bill.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) hoped the motion would not prevail. If matters were left in this way and the Senate jumped from one subject to another, they would never be able to get through with business.

The motion to postpone was carried by yeas nays 22.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution during the remainder of the present session no Senator should speak more than fifteen minutes, nor more than once on the same subject.

Motion objected to.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) withdrew his substitute for the Overland Mail bill.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the contractors on the routes between St. Joseph, Mo., and Great Salt Lake, and between Great Salt Lake and Placerville, for a semi-weekly mail—the distance to be done in twenty days—at not less than $462,000 annually; also, to contract for the transportation of printed matter and franked documents, by steamships, at not over $400,000 per year; also, to contract for a daily mail by coaches, from April 1 to Dec. 1, and tri-weekly for the balance of the year, from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, at not over $100,000 per annum; also, to contract for a weekly mail from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the Falls of Oregon, at not over $200,000.

Mr. Latham referred to the great interest felt in this subject by the people of California, which for their immediate benefit was paramount even to the Pacific Railroad. Every conceivable proposition on this subject was before them; but for himself he had never entertained but one opinion as to the proper course of legislation, in which, in the first instance, he believed his colleague and the entire delegation from California concurred. Attempts, however, to reconcile conflicting interests had failed, and he thought his colleague would now agree upon their original policy as the one most satisfactory to California and the whole country. Mr. Latham then read a statement of all the contracts, and their terms and present conditions, derived from a communication from the Post-office Department, which showed the following result: From St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco twice a week with John Butterfield & Co., $600,000; from St. Joseph to Salt Lake, weekly, with Mr Hockaday, at $190,000, decreased afterwards to two trips per month, at $65,000, which, with the amount paid on the other routes, made the entire expense, for the Overland service, $811,276. To this was to be added the amount paid to the Steamship Company, which made the total cost of the mail service to the Pacific $1,162,276. One year ago the aggregate of these expenses was $2,237,697, showing a saving of $1,075,421. It was now proposed to bring the mail service to the Pacific and intermediate Territories back to such a system, which, while not materially increasing the present cost, would give such facilities as were demanded. The people of California were unanimous in demanding a daily overland mail, to be performed in the most expeditious manner, and were free from sectional jealousy as to the selection of the route. He wanted a great highway over which the mail should pass, and along which emigration could be protected. The Representatives, however, who inaugurated the Overland mail system had been influenced by sectional jealousies, and they had now to legislate with reference to vested rights and existing contracts. He was unwilling, for one, when parties in good faith had made a contract with the Government and incurred expenses, to step in and annul it. Such a course would be disreputable in a great Government, and unworthy of Congress. The Government, to be respected, must observe good faith and keep the contracts made with its citizens. It was nonsense to talk of compensating parties by giving them damages on their application to Congress. The delays of claimants were too well known. It was, therefore, their duty to legislate with reference to the existing contracts, and protecting them, at the same time perfect their system. He was sorry to see a disposition in Congress hurriedly to abrogate the Butterfield mail route, the history of which was one of the triumphs of the age, and solely because of sectional prejudice. When the Postmaster-General, in 1859, made the contract, Messrs. Butterfield & Co. objected to the circuitness of the route, as it increased their outlay, but the Postmaster insisted, and the contractors had to yield. Since the route has been in operation there never has been a single failure in the schedule time, the average time having not been 25 but 22 days, and this, too, in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, and in one year, without a single dollar from the Goverment, the Post-office Appropriation bill having failed, the average time made by this line from St. Louis to San Francisco during the six months ending March 31, 1860, was 21 days 15 hours. Now it was proposed to abrogate this useful line, and give the company $100,000 as liquidated damages. He was opposed to such action as unjust and disreputable and uncalled for. The company had expended, to put the line in operation, over $500,000, and up to this time the receipts for mails and passengers had not covered the annual outlay. They had been obliged, in pursuance of the contract to build 150 stations, stock them with animals, and guard them with men. Their contract was peculiar, containing no provision for giving an excuse in case of failure, and only paying them when the service was performed. They were also to receive protection by the Government from Indians, which not being done, they had to protect themselves at their own expense, not even receiving the mail pay during the greater portion of the time. Mr. Latham therefore thought Congress possessed no right to terminate the contract, except by the exercise of despotic power. By the terms of the contract, the Postmaster-General could not annul or change its provisions; and here he read the letter of the Postmaster-General, dated April 18, 1859, asking the opinion of the Attorney-General, and the reply of the latter, in which he states that the Postmaster-General has no power to alter the terms of the contract, and that it would be unjust so to do, and in violation of the faith of the Government. Yet it was now proposed to do what the Attorney-General said justice and the maintenance of the laws forbid, under the plea that it is necessary to perfect their mail system. This was not true. If they gave power to the Postmaster-General and a company, by mutual consent to shorten the route and schedule, time would accomplish all that was desirable, and give a great southern overland route to the Pacific, with tri-weekly service.

He proposed three great overland routes, doing justice to all sections of the country, and with which the people of the Pacific coast would be satisfied, viz.: one tri-weekly from St. Joseph to Placerville, at $400,000 per annum; one from St. Paul to Dalles at $200,000 per annum; and the Butterfield tri-weekly at $600,000 per annum, making an aggregate expense of $1,200,000. Besides, he proposed a route from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, at a cost of $100,000 more. As long as the franking privilege was continued it was utterly impossible to carry the entire printed matter overland, and he had therefore inserted a provision authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying printed and franked matter between the Atlantic and Pacific by steamships at a cost not to exceed $400,000, the service to be tri-monthly. On no overland mail route could any coach or wagon carry, exclusively of passengers, over 1,000 pounds, and make the time in the required twenty days, yet the mail matter from New-York to California had averaged 29,000 pounds in weight upon each trip. This was exclusive of matter by the Overland Mail. The entire mail matter to California amounted to from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per day, an amount which could be taken by no overland route. Mr. Latham further advocated the continuance of the ocean service, in order to supply mail facilities with South America, the sea ports of Mexico lying upon the Pacific, and Australia, Japan and Africa. To recapitulate, he would have a daily mail to California, mails daily and weekly to Oregon, and a tri-monthly ocean service within twenty-one days, at a total cost of $1,700,000 per annum, being $537,724 less than was paid over a year ago, and $537,724 more than is now expended. If, however, it was intended to abrogate the present contracts for the Overland Mail service, we should make no exception, but include all, and then authorize the Postmaster-General to receive sealed proposals for carrying a daily Overland Mail over any route from the Mississippi River to San Francisco, and give the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

Mr. Latham concluded by showing the vast importance of this Overland Mail service; and in reply to the objections as to the cost, remarked that if the postal system was to be considered solely with a view to the amount of money received by it, and to the number of persons supplied, it would be better for the Government to abrogate the entire Post-office Department, and surrender the carriage of the mails to private enterprise. If the question of receipts was to determine the extent of the postal facilities which it would give the Great West, it would be so limited that it would abrogate them entirely, and stop an expense to the Government. These overland routes would become national highways, over which emigrants in safety passed. This would be but the precursor of the Pacific Railroad, and following it close we should have a line of steamers controlling the commerce of Japan, China, Mexico and South America.

Mr. Chandler rose to a question of privilege. He found in the *Globe* from yesterday, language attributed to the Senator of Indiana, in which he characterized him (Chandler) as Xantippe in pants, and accused him of gross ignorance. He had not heard the language, but if used, it showed the Senator was incapable of appreciating the position which by accident he held on this floor.

Mr. Fitch avowed the language and still thought it appropriate.

Mr. Chandler said that when the Post office bill again came up he would discuss it, and the question of ignorance would then be determined.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the Overland bill was postponed till 12 o'clock on Saturday.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that he wished simply to state the grounds on which the admission of Kansas is claimed. Another opportunity was now presented for settling this long-agitated question. The application of the Territories for admission into the Union has been generally favored by Congress, as the people of a Territory are not enabled to form their own Government, or make their own legislation without some check—and this is not the most favorable state of things for a people. We should at least be willing to deal out to this people the same measure of liberality bestowed upon others. It would seem as if this Government stood with plighted faith to these people. Though it is in the discretion of Congress to refuse or admit them into the Union, still it is not a measure of caprice. The required elements for admission are—first, have they a sufficient population, and have they a geographical extent of territory sufficient to meet the necessities of a State? The number of the people is in some measure ascertained by the vote of the people. Taking into consideration the scattered population, and the fact that several counties were not returned, and that the actual vote was about sixteen thousand, it might be calculated there were one hundred thousand inhabitants in the Territory. The amount of a census taken for taxation showed some seventy-one thousand people, but it was very imperfect. That census was referred to the Legislature, and a committee examined the subject, procured some additional returns, and they made the number ninety-seven thousand five hundred and seventy. On the vote for delegate for Congress the number was sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-nine. Take all these facts together and it appears, fairly and reasonably, that the population at the time of the adoption of this Constitution was about one hundred thousand. What have been the conditions imposed upon other Territories? Was there ever a Territory with so large population? Never. And is it a fact that a new rule is to be applied to this people? At the last Congress Oregon was admitted, and no one believed she had anything like fifty thousand people; and now this Territory has probably double what Oregon had. Florida was also admitted with less than thirty thousand inhabitants: but here is a Territory making application for admission that has a larger number of people than some of the States already admitted, and larger than many of the Congressional Districts. He would venture to say that more than one-half these districts cast a smaller vote for Representatives than this Territory did for its Delegate. Besides, this Congress two years ago professed themselves willing to admit this Territory on a question of population. The next point is in relation to extent of territory. It is true that in voting for Delegate they did not go over all the extent of territory included in the original boundary of the Territory of Kansas. One of the provisions of the original law by which the Territory of Kansas was created was that it should be created into a temporary Government by the name of the Territory of Kansas, and, when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion thereof, shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time;—that the world read, and they had a right to understand it, as an invitation to go and settle in that country, and that that Territory shall be admitted as a State with or without Slavery. And does not that also imply that they were to make a Constitution, and is not there a sort of plighted faith that then it shall be admitted as a State? And had not these inhabitants a right to believe they would be treated as all other Territories had been treated? They did understand it so, and they settled that country with that understanding. It has been ascertained since we commenced to settle that country, that there is a region of it, as it was originally formed into a Territory this side the Rocky Mountains and this side the Pike's Peak Territory, of some three hundred miles, that is ineffectual for all purpose of population—a barren waste. There never can be any intercourse practically between this part and the Great Eastern portion of Kansas. But beside this uninhabited region, they have a territory of eighty thousand square miles, which would make a State larger than Virginia, Illinois or Missouri, so that there can be no serious objection in consequence of any limited condition of territory. All these calculations of votes, &c., are within these limits. This subject has been before this body since last December, but has at last found its day, and he desired it might be acted upon now, and that not any of the science of "put off" may be exercised upon it. He would seriously ask the dominant party if they had derived any real benefit from "putting off" this admission. He could hardly see how men who desired peace and quiet would wish to put this off any further. He did not think it possible that gentlemen would like to acknowledge they opposed this admission on the mere establishment of Slavery. This admission was offered once to Kansas on certain conditions, and no objection was offered then. Oregon was admitted with not more than half the population of Kansas. He could see no difference in these cases, except that it was well known that Oregon would be a Democratic State, and it is not supposed that Kansas will be. But were gentlemen ready to stand by this as the reason for not admitting this Territory as a State? He had anticipated certain objections which appear to be upon the "circumlocution office" plan or on the principle of contriving how not to do it. Among the first of these objections, it is said that Congress passed an act commonly called the English bill, which provided that, if the people would not vote for these land-grants and take the Slavery Constitution, which the people declared they did not want; if they would do that, all very well; there were people enough, and all was right enough, and Congress would even run the risk of its being Democratic and take it as a Slave State. But if the people would not do that the only alternative was that they should never be admitted until they had a sufficient number to entitle them to a Representative, which was to be ascertained by a census taken by law. Now it is objected that this Constitution was made, and if admitted will be admitted contrary to the provisions of that act. But what is this application of the people of the Territories for admission as a State? It has long since been adjudged that it is nothing but an exercise of the right of petition. That is all there is of it. These people had decided that they wished to be admitted as a State; they called a Convention to form a Constitution, which was referred to the people, who took a vote upon it, and it was ratified; and now they send it here with their humble petition. Now, can any Congress pass an act by which they can tie up any succeeding Congress in the exercise of their constitutional duty? If not, then that act which provided that this Territory should never be admitted as a State until it had a sufficient population to entitle them to a Representative, is not binding. That part of the bill which undertook to limit the admission of this Territory by another Congress is absolutely void. The people have a Constitutional right to petition Congress, and Congress itself has decided that an application of a Territory for admission is but the exercise of this Constitutional right of petition. But if the English bill is so understood, then we undertake to trample upon and shackle this people in their right of petition. Does anybody believe, if we pass this act to admit this State, that it will not be Constitutionally admitted? Will not this law override that bill? Clearly it will. There is no objection to that Constitution. We know that a man who has made up his mind not to admit this people, may find in that, as well as in a great many other things, an excuse for himself. It is one of the modes of contriving "how not to do it." You put a provision into that bill, but you made no provision by law to carry it into effect; no statutes were passed to provide for the taking of the census at all. Can it be possible that Senators are prepared to say we put certain restrictions upon that people until certain things are done which never can be done, unless we provide for them, and we neglected to provide for their being done? With such means as we have to calculate upon, it appears that this Territory has the number of inhabitants which it was intended should be ascertained in that particular manner. That bill did at least contain a sentence to the effect that they would admit that Territory as a State with that Constitution, without any objection as to the number of people, and it did effectually say that we will not be particular as to the number hereafter, if you have the number requisite for a Representation. The Territory could not comply with the other part, of taking the census, as no provision was made, but they furnish the materials and now claim that Congress shall admit them as a State. The next point of objection which I have heard of is that this country, by a treaty made with the Cherokees, sequestrated a certain tract of land, and by this treaty provided that it should not be included within the jurisdiction of the Territory or State. But, if that provision amounted to anything, it would forbid it within the Territorial Government as it would in the State. Mr. C. then referred to, and read from, this treaty, which, he said, provided that this Indian reservation should not be included in the State or Territory, unless the tribe gave their consent thereto, and Congress made this Territory to include these boundaries, but excepted out these Indian reservations. This Indian reservation is excepted out of the State in the very same words in which it was excepted out of the Territory, and therefore the bill does not include it, and therefore is not obnoxious to the objection that this State cannot be admitted because of that provision of the Indian Treaty. It has long since been settled by the Supreme Court that Indian territory is exclusively theirs, and no Territory or State can exercise jurisdiction over it. He then referred to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Green, (Dem.,) to change the boundaries. This, he said, would carry the boundary back to the Platte River and include all the most populous part of the Territory of Nebraska. The effect of it is to say to the people of Nebraska: we propose to dismember your Territory and make it entirely new Territory. Then this boundary is run along the north side of this Indian land; this would leave out a large number of counties, some of which are quite thickly settled south of that line, and not include them in the State at all. He could conceive of but two objects in this. In the first place, it is one of the modes of contriving "how not to do it;" and in the second place, it is to say that, not having succeeded as we hoped in making a slave State out of Kansas, after all our trials, we now propose to dismember it, and then we will extend it north to the Platte River, and thus dismember Nebraska, and then extend Nebraska up to Dacotah, and in this way we can prepare the way for making a slave State out of this Indian Territory, and break up the prospect of making a free State out of Nebraska, and so contrive it that there shall not be more than two free States out of all this territory instead of three. How can the State or Territory of Kansas exercise a jurisdiction up to the Platte River for the purpose of calling a Convention, or for any other purpose, in a large part of the Territory of Nebraska? It is annexing the people of Nebraska to Kansas without asking their consent at all. He said he could not look upon this as anything but one of the devices of "How not to do it," and of getting rid of the question. It is saying that we do not wish to admit you now, it has got to be an interesting time, and we hesitate. We would have admitted you had you come as a Slave State. But this subject has come back upon us, and the question is with the Senate. Settle it and remove this bone of contention.

On motion of Mr. Lane, the bill was postponed till Monday, at 12 o'clock.

The Oregon war debt bill was taken up.

Mr. Lane defended the bill as proper and just.

Mr. Crittenden pointed out a number of items which he regarded as extravagant charges.

Mr. Davis and others discussed the bill.

Mr. Hunter was willing to vote for any amount accurately ascertained, but the statement before them did not justify them in acting. If the bill was passed we would be obliged to provide for the payment involved by the loan. He moved an amendment authorizing a loan to pay the amount. Lost. Yeas 12, Nays 35.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that all moneys payable under the act be paid to persons who actually rendered service, and not to assignees. Agreed to.

The bill, as reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, appropriates $3,400,000 to pay the troops called out in the Indian wars of Oregon and Washington in 1855 and 1856. The bill passed by yeas 31, nays 17.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Post-office Deficiency bill. Agreed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, May 30.

The House passed a bill for the removal of the Arsenal of St. Louis to Jefferson City.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported a provision providing that all invalid pensions shall commence from the date of disability, the object being to place all Army and Navy pensioners on an equality, and remove from Congress the numerous applications continually made for back pay. He said this measure would require about a million and a half of dollars for arrearages.

Several efforts were made to defeat the bill, which finally passed—98 against 80.

On motion of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate's amendment to the Homestead bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Haskin, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) as Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, said that a full and thorough investigation had been given to the important subject of the public printing, by the Select Committee of the Senate, presided over by Mr. King, and by the Committee of this House, of which he was chairman. The evidence adduced before the Committee, which had already been published, had attracted the attention and had called for comment from the public Press throughout the whole country. Much of the labor which would otherwise have devolved upon him, on exposing the gross abuses which existed under the present system of having the public printing performed, had been saved to him through the publicity given to this subject by the Press. Notwithstanding this, it would be necessary for him, to a proper understanding on the part of the members who had not read the evidence, briefly to recapitulate such portions of it as had most importance, in view of the propositions now submitted to the House for its consideration. The present system of public printing was initiated in 1819, as appeared from a report made to the Senate by Senator Wilson. At the time this report was laid before the Senate, three propositions were submitted in reference to the proper mode of having the public printing executed. One of these recommended the establishment of a Government printing office; but though this plan met with favor, there was not sufficient time then to perfect it. It was then the system which existed, and which prevailed since then, with the intermission of eight years—from 1844 to 1852 inclusive—during which the contract system prevailed. It was but right to say that the evidence adduced before the committee, as well as before the committee of the Senate, proved conclusively that the contract system tried during those years had proved a complete failure. The first contractors under that system were Wendell & Van Benthuysen, who undertook the printing at such low rates that the profits were not sufficient, and the work was done in such an unfinished and inartistic manner that many of the documents published at that time will have to be reprinted. The next contractor was Ritchie, who assigned the work to another, and who came to Congress and claimed damages, which were awarded him to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. The next contractor, Boyd Hamilton, broke down in the middle of his contract. The whole of this was changed after 1852, when the present system was inaugurated. Now the evidence taken before the Committee conclusively proved that the rates fixed by the law of 1852 for composition, and especially for presswork, were enormously high. The evidence proved that the present rates are at least fifty per cent. in excess of what the work could be executed at. Some of the witnesses, practical printers, favor the establishment of a Government printing office, and assert as their belief that under a system of that kind there would be from $120,000 to $140,000 per annum saved to the country. Six or seven witnesses out of the ten examined before the Committees testified to this fact—that by the Government doing its own work there would be fifty per cent. from the present rates annually saved to the country. That the House might properly understand the extraordinary increase in the cost of the public printing of late years, he had obtained from the Comptroller of the Treasury a statement, showing that the annual cost of the public printing had greatly increased upon former years. The evidence further proves most conclusively that the greatest abuses existing under the present system of doing the public printing existed in the printing of the Executive Department of the Government, and the evidence from this conclusively proved that the President of the United States himself—not only the present President, but also his immediate predecessor—rather by usurpation than right, gave out the Executive printing to political favorites and partisans for the purpose of creating public opinion, and, through infamous partisan newspapers, to sustain the present Administration. From an examination of the evidence it would be found that the first law officer of the Government had been called upon to draw up a plan for the division of this printing plunder between the various partisans and supporters of the Administration; and it would also be found that the President himself acted as umpire between them in the division of the spoil and plunder thus to be acquired. In saying this he would add, that it must have been well known to the President that the whole matter was based upon nothing else but the plunder of the public money. For three years of the present Administration the excess of Executive printing alone amounted to upwards of one hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars over three years of the Polk Administration during the Mexican war. Now, the question naturally arises as to how that great excess of money out of the public Treasury, in four years, was disposed of. He would call attention on this point to the evidence that had been adduced before the Committee.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—Has the testimony been printed by order of the House?

Mr. Haskin—Yes. The report was made on the 28th of March last. From the evidence, it would be found that the money was distributed among the partisans of the Administration and the proprietors of partisan newspapers in this way, and by this means secured to the interests of the Administration. Ten thousand dollars of the money was expended on the *Pennsylvanian* newspaper, an organ of the Administration; and when it was discovered what were the profits arising from the public printing and the Post-office blank printing, the President himself insisted that an additional five thousand dollars of this plunder should be paid to sustaining the Philadelphia *Evening Argus*, another of the Administration organs. In this business, Judge Black, the President's Attorney, took an active part in seeing that the plunder acquired by the Executive printing should be fairly distributed among the organs of the Administration. And as a further support to it, another ten thousand dollars a year was set apart and paid towards the support of the home organ of the Administration, the *Constitution*.

Mr. Barksdale—I desire to make this remark, that this very session the gentleman making these charges against the President and others, voted for the election of a Printer of the House, a man who had promised the Republican Party one half of the profit for the purpose of electioneering in the coming Presidential campaign. Is it not so?

Mr. Haskin—I suppose I am not now on trial here. If I did vote for a candidate who had done this, I was not aware of the fact at the time.

Mr. Barksdale—You voted, upon this floor, for a man who had previously bargained for the support of the Republican Party, by offering them one half of the profits of printing, to be expended for electioneering purposes. Can you deny this?

Mr. Haskin—The very fact that such a proposition could be made, shows the greater necessity that the gentleman from Mississippi should vote for retrenchment and reform.

Mr. Barksdale—I am not going to commit myself as to my vote in this matter. I have not determined yet what I shall do, but I want the country to understand that the gentleman himself, who is now bringing forward these charges, voted for a printer a man who made this proposition, and that when the gentleman so voted he was aware that the proposition had been made to his party, and that the public money was to be used for electioneering purposes.

Mr. Haskin—I will not allow myself to be interrupted on immaterial points. It is immaterial how I voted.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—You have admitted that if you did so, the greater reason there was for retrenchment.

Mr. Haskin—I am showing reasons why we should cut off the unhealthy excrescence from the body politic.

Mr. Florence—I trust in God you will succeed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Barksdale—I want the matter cleared up. I understand that the candidate of the Republican Party for Printer (Mr. Defrees) proposed to divide the profits of the printing with the party, giving the party one-half of the profits, to be used in supporting the party candidates in the next Presidential campaign. This Defrees was the Republican nominee, and received, with one exception, the votes of the whole party.

Mr. Haskin—I must correct that statement. The gentleman says that I voted for Defrees with the knowledge that he made a proposition to divide half of the profits of the printing, in case of his election, to go towards sustaining the party in the next Presidential campaign. Now, I say that I had no knowledge of this proposition having been made at the time. The evidence of Defrees himself upon this point appears in the report, and from this it will be seen that he had proposed, before he was nominated in caucus, to a friend, a member of Congress from Indiana, to contribute one-half of the profits—if elected printer—towards disseminating Republican documents—[a laugh from the Democratic benches]—and for the purpose of assisting in the next election.

Mr. Barksdale—Was not that proposition made in caucus before the nomination, and did not you hear it made?

Mr. Haskin—No.

Mr. Barksdale—I recollect the gentleman admitted upon the floor that he was present when that proposition was made, not as a member of the party but as an ally.

Mr. Haskin—The gentleman mistook the facts. It was the next day he was in the caucus. But all this was an immaterial issue; but nevertheless it showed so much the greater reason for the adoption of the resolutions proposed by the majority of the Committee.

Mr. Barksdale—Did not the gentleman, at all events, vote for Defrees after he was aware of the fact that he had made this proposition as the nominee of the Republican Party?

Mr. Haskin—I have no recollection on the subject.

Mr. Barksdale—Did you not state so in the House?

Mr. Haskin—I do not see fit to be catechised in this way.

Mr. Barksdale—I have no idea of catechising you.

Mr. Haskin—If I did so, it only shows the greater necessity there is for retrenchment—that is all. He was referring to the Executive printing, when interrupted, to show that a great increase had been made to it during the present Administration. The evidence incontestibly proved that this excess had been manufactured by the President, and Attorney-General Black, and the heads of Departments, for the purpose of sustaining the Administration. At the last session of Congress a law was passed providing the appointment of a House Printer and a printer for the Senate. Under that law G. W. Bowman, editor and proprietor of the *Constitution*, was appointed Printer to the Senate, and as such he has printed up to the present time documents which will cost the country $104,887. Now, according to the evidence, Bowman will pocket one-third of the whole amount for doing absolutely nothing, for the printing is done by Rives at sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the price to be paid by the country. Now, the only substantial reform yet adopted by the House was that incorporating in the Post-office Deficiency bill a section providing for the giving out of the printing of the Post-office blanks by contract. It was true that, after the House had passed that section, the Senate, with an obtuseness no doubt owing to its increased respectability and great age, passed a joint resolution suspending that wholesome section; but the Printing Committee paid no attention to it, and the result was that the section referred to went into operation. This was a very considerable retrenchment, for the printing of the Post-Office blanks cost the country from $42,000 to $45,000 per annum—a sum which will be greatly reduced by the change of giving out the work to the lowest bidder. The excess of profit coming into the hands of the Administration from this source alone amounted $20,090 a year, which sum required the legal ability of the Attorney-General, and all the tact of the President himself, to distribute among the supporters and partisans of their Administration. This sum, as he said before, went to meet the cost of supporting the *Pennsylvanian*, the *Evening Argus*, and the home organ, the *Constitution*. He had said enough, he thought, to satisfy the House that this was a subject upon which it was important to them that they should take prompt and efficacious action, and to effect a wholesome reform with regard to the public printing.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.)—Did not the act specify the amount which should be paid for the printing of Post-office blanks? Did the Department exceed that amount? If not, were they not justified in paying the rates laid down by law?

Mr. Haskin—The rates were fixed by the act of 1852, but then the President well knew, and so did his Attorney-General know, that the profits upon this branch of the public service, which cost the country so much, amounted to $20,000 per annum; and yet neither of them, nor Bowman, the Superintendent of Public Printing, discovered that this was a great waste, and needed reform and retrenchment. On the contrary, they made use of it for the purpose of keeping up their particular partisan organs.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—Can the gentleman tell the House whether the Postmaster-General or the President had anything to do in the creation of these abuses, or was the fault with the Legislature or Executive Department growing out of the defeat of the law of 1852?

Mr. Haskin—It grew out of both. But the Executive Department of the Government, having the disposition of the printing, must have detected the error, and ought to have corrected it, instead of which the Executive distributed the money among its favorites and supporters for the purpose of controlling the elections.

Mr. Burnett—The gentleman says that the President has exercised the privilege of distributing this money among the favorites and supporters of his Administration; will he tell the House if he was following the example of the President of the United States when he (Mr. Haskin) gave the contract for binding to a man from his own District?

Mr. Haskin—Well, that is not under consideration now. [Laughter.] But I am free to confess that I like to take care of my friends, and I do not think any member of the House will find fault with me for that.

Mr. Burnett—I do not upbraid the gentleman for assisting his friends, but it occurred to me that he had done the very same thing himself as that which he had charged against the President.

Mr. Haskin—The contract given with regard to the bookbinding will be found to the interest of the country.

Mr. Burnett—Let me ask another question.

Mr. Haskin—Not now.

Mr. Gurley—They had given out the binding contract at a great reduction from the price paid by the Senate for the same work.

Mr. Burnett—It was, however, well known that the printing was let out at a higher price than they could have got it done for.

Mr. Haskin—What the gentleman states has been proved before the Senate Committee to be untrue.

Mr. Florence—I like the gentleman's candor. His philosophy is good, and it was upon the same sound philosophy that the President worked. [Laughter.] A man should never neglect his own household, and the gentleman (Mr. Haskin) ought to remember that while the President was helping his friends, the gentleman from New-York was not unmindful of his.

Mr. Haskin—The Executive Department had the power of preventing the printing of duplicate blanks, but this they had not done, but went on paying for these duplicates at a great cost to the country. The Committee on Public Expenditures proposed to remedy this evil. The public printing is closely and intimately blended with the law-making power, and they had, in view of the necessity of the case, proposed a joint resolution containing three propositions. The first was, that hereafter no person shall be elected Printer of either House who is not a practical printer. The last Printer of the House was not a practical printer, neither was the present, and it was a contradiction of terms to call them printers at all, or to give them such work to perform. They might as well elect a shoemaker to be the printer of this high and responsible body. The second proposition was that the person in future elected Printer should enter into bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. This was absolutely necessary, when it was remembered that the public printing amounted to millions in one or two sessions. And this course, if adopted, would keep away paupers and political loafers, who at present swarmed round the Capitol at every session, aided and assisted by small newspaper editors from the distant villages of the Confederacy. In future none but a good practical printer should be elected to this responsible post.

The third proposition was that the public printing should be reduced so as to be brought within the operation of the law of 1852, inclusive of composition and press-work, which could be done at the rate of forty cents upon the dollar as at present paid for it. The Committee have agreed to a joint resolution embracing these three propositions, and, if they are adopted, they will effect a saving of $100,000 per annum on the public printing alone. The people of the country demanded this reform, and he therefore hoped the House would adopt the resolution.

The minority report, signed by Messrs. Hindman and Clopton, was read, concluding that Mr. Lord's contract with Messrs. Larcomb & English for the execution of the printing is in violation of the act of Congress, and declaring that the office of Printer to the House is vacant.

Mr. Gurley advocated the bill from the Printing Committee providing for the establishment of a Government Printing-office.

Mr. Clopton, of Alabama, (Dem.,) was opposed to a Government Printing-office, because he believed it would largely increase the Executive patronage, and not effect a saving of money. As to the reduction at present proposed by the majority of the Committee, it was too large. Twenty-five per centum was sufficient. But better than either of these plans, was the letting of all the public printing to one person, the lowest responsible bidder. If this plan had been adopted years ago, millions would have been saved to the treasury, and much scandal and disgrace been prevented. This scheme would leave the political organs of every party to take care of themselves, because it would put an end to all printing plunder. Among other authorities in support of a Government office, he quoted Superintendent of Public Printing Heart, regarding that gentleman as an able and honest man, who takes a singular pride in his profession, and acts with a single eye to the public interest. He with pleasure bore this testimony to a political opponent. He defended the President from Mr. Haskin's charge of usurpation of power and violation of law, and, in reply to some explanations from Haskin, said the entire matter was simply this: The printing patronage was distributed among the President's friends, and not his enemies. As to the testimony of Mr. Wendell, he sought to do indirectly what he had not the boldness to do directly. He thought the charges of corruption against the President, Attorney-General and others in connection with the printing of the Post-office blanks, came with bad grace from that party which, with the exception of Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, nominated in caucus and supported for Printer a man who offered, if elected, to give half the profits of the printing for Republican electioneering purposes. No question taken. Adjourned.

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The Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter, corrected by the Metropolitan Bank, describing several new Counterfeits, will be issued this afternoon. For sale by the News dealers.

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Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Vail—Metcalf.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 30 by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Horatio N. Vail, of Baltimore, to Miss Anna Vanderpoel, daughter of Silas Metcalf, Esq., of Williamsburgh, L. I.

DIED.

Furber.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, of consumption, John B. Furber.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his father, James R. Iselton, No. 1 Perry-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

Jones.—In this City, on Thursday, May 24, of scarlet fever, George H. Jones, Jr., only child of George H. and Ellen F. Jones, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Henry.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, in the 77th year of her age, Julia Henry, widow of the late William Henry, formerly of Ballston, N. Y.

Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

Pfaff.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, Dr. Charles Pfaff, aged 29 years and 7 months.

His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Hall.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 29, of consumption, Isabella, wife of Thomas S. Hall, and daughter of the late Wm. Macread, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 67 East 35th-st., on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Burr.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, Elizabeth Burr widow of Isaac Burr, late of this City, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 University-place, on Thursday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

Brown.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 28, after a lingering illness, John T. Brown, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Robert T. Brown, and brother-in-law, Allan Hay, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 35 1st-av., on Thursday afternoon, May 31, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Briggs.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, Edward F. Briggs, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., and the Association of Exempt Firemen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 Clinton-st., on Thursday afternoon, May 31, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

Holmes.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 30, Catharine, widow of the late Adrian B. Holmes, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, A. B. Holmes, No. 104 Willow-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Clirehugh.—At sea, on Sunday, May 27, on board steamship *Glasgow*, on the passage to this port, Vair Clirehugh, Sr., aged 62 years, long a resident of this City.

His friends, and those of his sons, are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 59 Carroll st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Garrison.—At Garrisons, on Wednesday, May 30, Martha, wife of John Garrison, and daughter of the late James W. Dominick, in her 61st year.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at Garrisons, on Friday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 7 and 11 A. M., and return at 4 and 7:23 P. M.

Brown.—At Rye, on Tuesday, May 29, Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Brown, deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place, from Christ Church, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Delaware—*Extra Class, No. 257, May 30, 1860.*
29, 52, 66, 6, 42, 30, 75, 35, 18, 12, 57, 69.
Delaware—*Class No. 258, May 30, 1860.*
40, 76, 19, 15, 21, 39, 54, 75, 23, 20, 43, 45, 50, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
Class 343, May 29, 1860.
60, 75, 19, 56, 30, 3, 47, 15, 64, 41, 70, 50, 18.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
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PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st.
TYPE,
PRESSES,
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CUTS, &c., &c.

An experience of half a century in the business, together with extensive variety of both
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collected during that time, enables us to fill orders for
NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB OFFICES,
complete, with promptitude and fidelity.
Attention is called to a new series of
LARGE AND HEAVY FACE TYPE,
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Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. Sold by all druggists.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

A BEAUTIFUL BEARD OR MOUSTACHE is not only a great ornament to any face, but in our variable climate is absolutely necessary to protect the throat and lungs. Now, on some faces beard won't grow naturally, and the only thing that will force it to grow is my Onguent, which will do it in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Its price is $1, and it can be had of nearly every druggist in City or country.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures scurvy, ulcers and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexion, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.
Sold by all druggists.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—NO. 183 CHATHAM-st., corner of New Bowery. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Twenty-five cents to $5,000 received on deposit. Six per Cent. Interest paid on sums under $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
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Charles D. Bailey, Treasurer.
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MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS—For bilious fevers and liver complaints will be found invaluable. Sold by all druggists.

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From the New-York Evening Post.
A novel by an unknown author, whose universal merit challenges our admiration.

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RUTLEDGE.
One Volume, $1 25.
For sale by all booksellers.
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ANSWER—DINSMORE'S Reliable Guide.
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AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN
TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

F—A—C—T—S.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

TWENTY-THIRD WITNESS.
THE OLD PRACTICE DISCARDED—DR. RADWAY'S TREATMENT ADOPTED—JAMES W. STEWART, M. D., Calk P. O., La.

Dr. JAS. W. STEWART, a practicing physician in Louisiana, under a letter dated Jan. 23, 1859, states that, in all cases of Scarlet Fever, Measles, Croup, Whooping Cough, and even Small-pox, he has always succeeded in saving the lives of his patients by administering Radway's Pills and Ready Relief.
R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c. per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

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Melodies from the Opera of "Nabucco"	Verdi
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MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as "KNAPP'S ROOT BEER" is made, is put up in bottles at 25c. and 50c. and $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General Dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail Druggists.

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SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their Spring Styles. Royal Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
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GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
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FRENCH GOLD AND PLATED BRACELETS, guard-chains, vest-chains, sleeve-buttons and studs, which look as well as gold, and will wear for years, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ARNICA FLOWERS
Are held in the highest estimation by the medical faculty to allay pain.
BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. It seldom fails curing
RHEUMATISM,
SPRAINS AND BRUISES,
BURNS AND SCALDS, and
SORE THROAT,
Pain in side or back, Neuralgia, sore or broken breast, &c. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

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Corner of 3d av. and 25th-st.
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Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000. Bank open daily from 10 to 3. Also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
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For offices, banks, steamboats, hotels and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality—will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
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SILVER SOAP—A PERFECT PREPARATION for cleaning Silver Plate, Jewelry, Mirrors, Marble, &c., far more convenient and effective than any other.
Read the following:
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Messrs. Safford & Burditt:
Gentlemen: After repeated trials of your Silver Soap, we can recommend it as *the best article we have ever seen* for cleaning Plated and Silver Ware. It must soon be used by every family. Yours respectfully,
SHREVE, BROWN & CO.,
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CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
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Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
We promise no more than we perform, and give the Highest Testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, restlessness, ill temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.
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DR. BELL, FORMERLY SURGEON IN the United States Army, gives the following opinion of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS:
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Some months since, while recovering from an attack of Remittent Fever, I was requested to try Hostetter's Bitters, as an article peculiarly suited to the condition of convalescents from fever. It is but simple justice to say that it restored the powers of my digestive organs, and at the same time kept my bowels gently open. I have no hesitancy in saying that, hitherto, in using it in my practice, it has in every case where I have ordered it, acted like a charm. In thus speaking freely of it, I far from puff a patent medicine an article it by no means claims to be. SANDFORD BELL, M. D.
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GENERAL DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, Dropsy, Gravel, and those periodical complaints to which all females are subject, greatly relieved, if not cured, by using GREENE & GLADDING'S
OLD HOLLAND GIN.
For sale by the bottle or case, by Druggists everywhere. Principal Dépôt No. 62 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS for general debility, loss of appetite and diseases of females. These medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. King's evil and scrofula in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. Night sweats, nervous debility, nervous complaints of all kinds, palpitation of the heart, painter's colic are speedily cured.
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Dinner from 12 to 2. Chops and Steaks at all hours.
Best of Ale, Wines and Liquors always on hand.
Call and try.

ARTUSAIRON, OR CREAM OF TARTAR substitute, patented by Prof. Hosford, of Harvard University. It is much better than Cream of Tartar for all cooking purposes, and cheaper. SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st., sole Agents. In consequence of the sale of our buildings to the Produce Exchange, we shall remove in a few days to Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., near Broadway.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere. Sold by all druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE, 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

For Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Terfass; 7½-octave rosewood pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze statuary, mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French work-tables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French, China, ruby, and crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. House to rent low to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post office.

FINE CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Friday,) June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of Amzi Dook, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., his entire stock of elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites; also, hall stands, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, &c., in great variety. Sale peremptory. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JNO. J. BOKER, ESQ., DECEASED, AT TARRYTOWN.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, about 2½ miles above Tarrytown, the elegant country seat lately occupied by John G. Boker, Esq., deceased, formerly owned by Com. Perry, situated on the east side of the Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, comprising about 84 acres of land, well wooded, and diversified with meadows, lawns and gardens, having an elegant stone Gothic mansion, with tower, bay windows, &c., containing 16 rooms, finished in modern style, completely fitted with pipes for gas, fine pure water throughout the first and second stories, bath-rooms, water-closets and pantries, having a splendid view up and down, directly in front of the Hudson River; fine barns, sheds, milk and ice houses, coach-house with 11 stables, a new and beautiful Gothic lodge, with macadamized roads throughout the farm, and also a beautiful stream of pure water running through the farm to the river, the whole bounded on the east by the Highland Turnpike, on the west by the Hudson River, (having a fine dock belonging to the place,) on the north by the property of J. S. Jones, Esq., and on the south by the elegant seat recently purchased from Edwin Bartlett, Esq., by William H. Aspinwall, Esq., being, beyond all question, one of the most desirable residences on the river, having access to the City by railroad and steamers almost every hour during the day. The whole will be sold in one parcel, as above, or, if desired, will be divided as follows;

The mansion and out-houses, together with 53 acres, having every improvement that can be desired, as described above.

Also, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres adjoining, and fronting on the Hudson River, with an unsurpassed view, having ice-house, pond, woodland, &c.

Also, the meadow-land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 68-100 acres, including the new and beautiful Gothic cottage, with barns, &c. The right of way through both entrances, and macadamized roads throughout, to be kept open for the free use of the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent on the day of sale, 40 per cent. on or before June 25, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at option of the purchaser, when possession will be given.

The elegant furniture contained in the mansion will be sold immediately after the place, as per catalogue, together with garden statuary.

In case the weather should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day afterwards.

The trains leave Chambers st. at 6 o'clock, A. M., 8:45 A. M., (on the day of sale this train will stop at the place) 11 A. M., and 1:15 P. M., and from 31st st. station 20 minutes afterwards. Returning, leave Tarrytown at 1:31 P. M., 3:22 P. M., (this train will stop for passengers at the place) 5:04 and 8:13 P. M., making the passage in three-quarters of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay st. every morning at 7 o'clock, and return every afternoon at 3 o'clock. The furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place, or by the trains.

For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, May 31) at 12½ o'clock at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
30 Shoe & Leather Bk	$100	50 North River Bank..	$50
50 East River Bk......	25	20 Bank of New-York.	100
20 Bk. of Commerce...	100	40 Farmers' & City Bk	25
20 Howard Ins..........	50	34 Gt. Western Marine	100
35 Home Ins...........	100	80 Rutgers Ins.........	25
20 Kings County Ins..	20	10 Neptune Marine In.	105
25 National Ins.........	37 50	40 Equitable Life Assurance of N. Y ...	100
20 Lamar Ins...........	100	40 East River Ins.......	15
10 Sixth-avenue R.....	100	20 Merchants' Ins.......	50
1 Knick. Stage Co....	100	30 Jefferson Ins.........	30
50 B'kl'n Gas Light Co	25	50 Firemen's Fund....	10
50 Ditto Scrip..........	—	50 Commerce Ins......	25
60 N.Y. Corn Ex. Co..	25	30 Metropolitan Ins ...	100
23 Burlin'n & Miss. R.	25	30 Equitable Ins.......	35
20 Amer. Exchan'e Ins	50	60 N.Y. Consol'd Stage	25
30 Firemen's Fire Ins.	17		

$1,650 Mercantile Mutual Scrip, '59.

5,000 Trevorton Coal and R. 1st mgt. 7 ℔ cent.

5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee 1st mgt 7 ℔ cent.

3,000 Missouri State 6 ℔ cent.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 4. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 200 lots of English, German and American hardware, embracing in part, 75 gross table knives and forks, 300 gross cocks and stag carvers, 72 dozen Rotherham's cast-steel hand-saws, 26-inch, all in fine order; also, stock goods, from a Jobber, together with an assortment of house-furnishing articles, comprising basting spoons, Britannia spoons, water-pails, japanned bread trays, basins, graters, cash boxes, spice do., sugar do., japanned tea and coffee canisters, 1 and 2 pound; sandwich boxes, candlesticks, lamps, wooden ware, willow do., &c., &c.; also, 33 dozen fine plated threaded and beaded spoons and forks; also, 4 casks sheet steel, No. 27 gauge; also, long-handle shovels, hay-forks, scythe stones and rifles, &c., &c. Terms cash.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF REAL CARRARA MARBLE VASES, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., BEING THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNOR MANCHINI.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 31, second day's sale. At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau st.,

An unusually rich variety of real Bardillo marble, Agate, Sienna, and Alabaster vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles; a profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, Bohemian glass vases, French cut glass, ormolu and bronze clocks, elegant bronzes, silver-plated ware, and fancy goods of every description. Purchasers desiring to have their goods packed for shipping can have it done on the premises, by Signor Manchini, at a small expense.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., the largest Black Hawk colt ever raised; 16 hands 1 inch high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle, of fine style and action, long tail and mane; also a coupé rockaway, in good order, made by Miner & Stevens, with pole and shafts; also, robes, harness, English curb bridle, &c., making a complete establishment and sold only for want of use. This is a rare chance for any one wanting one of the most desirable horses ever brought to this City, as the sale will be peremptory.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer—Office, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SUPERIOR parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, made to order by T. Brooks, Brooklyn; rosewood pianoforte, by Stodart; French plate mirrors, lace curtains, velvet tapestry, and other carpets, &c. TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No 43 Tompkins-place, near Degraw-st., Brooklyn, will be sold without reserve, the whole of the furniture, &c., in said housa, being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, comprising a general assortment of first-class furniture worthy the attention of families and the trade. Catalogues at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund.) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858, interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 13, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 1st day of June, 1860, by E. H. LUDLOW, under the direction of C. L. Monell, Esq., Referee, by order of the Supreme Court, the lots of ground and buildings known as the Washington Machine Works, situate on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts., together with the engine, boilers, machinery, &c. For further particulars, see legal advertisement in the *Evening Post*. Terms made known at sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 19 Union-place, west side, near 14th-st., all the household furniture of the above 60 rooms; rosewood piano, rosewood, black walnut, oak, mahogany and other furniture; parlor suites, large mirrors, elegant velvet, tapestry, three-ply, ingrain and other carpets; beds, bedding, table and bed linen, dining-room furniture, kitchen do. Catalogue of over 600 lots at the house.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OFFICE-DESKS, PAINTINGS, CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the sales room No. 79 Nassau-st. The furniture is mostly custom-made, and of superior quality—a general assortment. Also extension dining-tables, decorated French China, hair mattresses, solid oak chamber suites, &c., fancy furnishing articles. Also, 6 doz. [illegible] and other chairs.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF PELHAMVILLE VILLA SITES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, 120 acres of land, divided into parcels of from 8 to 10 acres each, lying between the Boston Post Road, and the New-Haven Railroad, near the Pelhamville station. Sale positive. Terms easy.

Particulars at No. 7 Pine-st., or of LYON & PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. By order of

S. E. LYON and
W. S. POPHAM,
Administrators of the Estate of Jas. Hay, deceased.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas*, *Narmeeka*, the original *Mary Taylor*, and *White Mary*, with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont Black Hawk*, *Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise from 2 to 4 years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing properties rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8¾ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3½ P. M.

R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, (this day,) May 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., splendid pair carriage horses, open carriage, harness, &c. A beautiful pair of blood bay Vermont Morgan horses, 16½ hands high, 8 years old this Spring, very stylish, perfectly gentle in all harness, and warranted sound in every respect; first-rate travelers, and unsurpassed as a pair of family horses; cost $1,200. Open carriage, built by Watson to order, in perfect order and very nearly new; cost $900. Double silver-plated mounted harness, built expressly to order, in fine condition and but little used. Also, whips, blankets, sheets, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st.—Regular weekly sale—Two rosewood parlor suits in brocatel, 2 pianos, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses, sofas, chairs, tables, window-shades, refrigerators, cook-stoves, carpets, &c.

Also, at 1 P. M.,

One gold watch and chain, with a few lots of jewelry.

JOHN H. BUSLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds; hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, crockery, kitchen matting, curtains &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS,
Canada Side.

The proprietors would announce to their many friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above house for a term of years, and have refitted, newly furnished and made such additions and improvements as to equal in point of style and comfort any hotel at the many fashionable watering places. This, together with its location, which cannot be equaled—commanding as it does a complete view of the American and Horse-shoe Falls—and the efforts of the proprietors to keep it as a first-class hotel in every respect, will, they trust, make the CLIFTON a favorite house at Niagara Falls.

Visitors arriving by the several Railroads should have their baggage checked for and stop at "Suspension Bridge," Canada side, where omnibuses and porters will be in attendance on the arrival of every train. Those by boat from Buffalo and Toronto, will stop at Clifton House station, on the Erie and Ontario Railway.

JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

A. C. JOSLIN, formerly of Congress Hall and City Hotel, Albany.

J. W. DUNKLEE, Pavilion, Sharon Springs, and recently Rossin House, Toronto.

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, May 1, 1860.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av.; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be reopened June 21, under the same management, and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE N. J.—The above Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The house is finely located, beautiful grounds, baths, &c. One hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot Cortlandt-st. Trains leave New-York 8:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:10 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—(OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MILLS, in Alexandria, Va.—an establishment of the very first class with a capacity of 800 barrels flour per diem, motive power steam and fully furnished with modern improvements—desire to employ a practical man, perfectly acquainted with milling, to take charge of its interests during the coming season. He must have some means, and be willing to invest them in the business. None others need apply. Application to be made to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No. 78 Pearl-st., New-York, or to W. H. FOWLE & SON, Alexandria, Va.

AS AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVELED for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

$1,500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a manufacturing business in this City, that is exceedingly profitable, exclusive and without possible risk. Particulars at an interview, by addressing IRON, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, naming time and place.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with a capital from $10,000 to $20,000, in the Leather business. An old house, well established; pays well. Address, with real name, T. WATSON & CO. Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—WANTED, A MAN with either of the above sums to invest in a safe and profitable business protected by patent; highest testimonials given by applying to S. H. HEATH & CO., No. 102 William-st.

FURNITURE.

HAZLETON & CO.,
No. 577 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Respectfully invite attention to their stock of
FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
now offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Furniture made to order.
ALSO SPRING BEDS, PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-hand, (if in good condition,) in exchange for Insurance Stock, (City company.) Address B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO LET—DAVIDS' ISLAND, to Sunday Schools, Churches, Select, Private and Pic-nic Parties, &c., situated in Long Island Sound, 17 miles from New-York; the portion to be let consists of a 10-acre Grove, with the large saloons, &c., to be solely under charge of the Committee of the party hiring for the day. Engagements can now be made for any day in advance for the season. A commodious Summer boarding hotel has been erected for the reception of permanent visitors. Extensive improvements have been made. For particulars, apply to GEORGE W. DAVIDS, No. 127 William-st., New-York City.

SEA-BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, yielding to the solicitation of many of his former patrons who frequented the Fishing Banks with him, has consented to devote the lay-over-day of the HERO on SATURDAYS, to a repitition of the old-time excursions, Capt. POST, the old fisherman, being on board,) leaving the usual landings as per small bills, and Pier No. 3 North River, 9 A. M. Fare, 50c. J. M. HANCOX.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 268 Bowery, [illegible] sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

5 lots north side of 125th st., near 8th-av.
4 lots south side 90th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots north side 96th-st., (100 feet wide,) near 3d-av.
6 lots south side 97th-st.
2 lots, with gores, south side 126th-st., near 8th-av.
2 lots on 3d-av., near 81st.
3 lots on 8th-av., between 53d and 58th sts.
3 lots on Broadway, near 66th-st.
1 lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
8 lots on 11th av., between 59th and 60th sts.
4 lots on 32d st., near 9th-av.
50 lots in one plot, on and near 8th-av., above 145th-st.

All of which, if purchased before the 10th day of June, will be sold at very low prices. Apply to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.
(Old No. 1,073, near 31st st.)

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts.; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three full lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON WISHING A GOOD substantial three story and basement house, with gas, water, range fixtures, &c., in one of the best locations in or near New-York, being on Ross-st., near Bedford-av., (Brooklyn,) will call on or address JAS. BUSBY, Builder, Lee-av., third house from Wilson st., and they shall have the same for cost if applied for immediately.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements; hard wood doors in parlor and hall-doors, and trimmings and stairs, and mahogany blinds, and in all respects first-class; size 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., &c. Size, 24x50 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 2-STORY AND attic brick building No. 148 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent, $140 per annum. Size of lot, 25x100; house, 25x44. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME cottage with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River, also, to let a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,086 Broadway.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE—EXtra size, on 110 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., with stable-lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, ON 92d-st. between 4th and 5th avs., four lots together; 105 feet front, very high grade and free from rock, overlooking the Park and East River.

W. A. COLLINS No. 4 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HASMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—A PLOT OF ground wanted, 100 feet square, between Grand-st., Broadway, Bowery, Chatham and Chambers sts. Apply to THOMAS LITTLE, Architect, No. 48 East 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front buildings in 6th-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts. The stores are 25 feet front and 50 feet deep—well calculated for the boot and shoe, carpet or dry goods business. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A BRICK house, suited for a small family, with large rooms, and garden on two lots of land. The neighborhood is perfectly unexceptionable, but five minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall st. Ferries. The house and garden are in excellent condition. There is an unexpired lease of the premises, running two years from May 1, 1860. Rent, $600 per annum. Possession given June 15. The house is comfortably furnished, and the furniture will be sold for cash at a great bargain. Any person wanting a quiet, pleasant home, can see the premises by applying at No. 37 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock, until let.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—THE 2½ STOry cottage house, with brick basement, on the north-east corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st.; contains 10 rooms, 13 pantries, large attic and vault, with the modern improvements, just finished. Rent moderate for the season or year to a good tenant. Inquire of D. W. C. WARD, corner of 10th-av. and 152d-st., or of M. WARD at the Broadway Bank.

TO LET—RENT $460—A SMALL-SIZED HOUSE —three stories, basement and under-cellar; bath, water-closet, range, tubs, gas-fixtures—all modern improvements. Just painted, and in complete condition. Rent $450. Apply to A. P. SMITH, on the premises, east side Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 6th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 38 Hamilton-place, (Clymer-st.,) Brooklyn, E. D., containing six rooms, with gas and water; location desirable and good neighborhood; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FLOOR OVER STORE NO. 311 Canal-st., near Broadway. Good place for dentist, daguerreotypist, physician milliner, or other business. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply at No. 331 Canal-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class 2 story brown stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHING-ton-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Inquire at No. 11 West 22d st., between the hours of and 10 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three-story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY, TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms, at low rates, by JOHN GAULD, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—A PARLOR, two or three chambers, and conveniences for cooking, for four adults, to be located in the vicinity of 10th to 30th sts., not beyond 8th or 3d avs., east or west. Address W. H. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE IS wanted by the advertiser, for three or four months, not over 20 or 25 miles from this City, and to which there is frequent communication. A place with plenty of shade and space will be preferred. Address L. M. C., with location and terms, Box No 467 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A small furnished room, without board, in some strictly private family, residing within 20 minutes walk of the Fulton Ferry, either in New-York or Brooklyn, and for which $6 per month will be paid punctually. Address BEEKMAN, Box No 150 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AT Glen Cove, L. I., for the Summer; pleasant location, fine grounds, handsome situation and good conveniences. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. F. REID, No. 166 Fulton-st., or Room No. 4, at No 218 Fulton-st., after 12 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HOUSE, A FINE ORchard and garden, on Greenfield Hill. This is one of the finest situations in this country. For particulars inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn., or of HENRY BALDWIN, No. 404 4th st., N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take into her own house washing and ironing to be done in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 391 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson, and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

HIGHLAND PARK, AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Is a tract of about one hundred acres, now being arranged for suburban residences, in a Park-like manner. It lies on the western slope of Hillhouse Hill, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the Green, Churches, etc.; and while free of musketoes, it is cooled by the sea breezes through the Summer. A portion of the grounds is wooded, and many fine trees are growing singly and in groups. The views are extensive, the soil is good, the location excellent, and the air entirely free from fever and ague and all malaria. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, and no town within reach of New-York offers so many advantages to families. These grounds will be open for use this Summer, and a part of the lots, of various sizes, will be sold upon favorable terms.

ELEAZER T. FITCH.
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.
HENRY A. MUNSON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace room, &c.; and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE TRACT OF land, on the east bank of the Hudson River, within 1½ hours of the City Railroad, containing about 300 acres of superior land, with a very fine, large and commodious mansion, 45x50, and all the usual outbuildings, in fine order. The land is capable of division into a number of beautiful villa plots, all of which command splendid and extensive views of river and inland scenery, being just at the entrance of the Highlands. Needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It will be sold on very reasonable terms, and presents to capitalists an opportunity which cannot be equaled of obtaining one of the largest and finest fronts on the Hudson, having a frontage of over 4,000 feet on the river. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

SOUTH ORANGE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, four plots of ground, beautifully located on Orange Mountain, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt—under good cultivation, with fruit and other trees; well watered by living springs; containing, severally, 8, 10, 14, and 15 acres, each plot capable of being subdivided to suit the purchaser. The well-known healthfulness of this section, together with its easy access to the City, its beautiful scenery and fine roads, render it one of the most desirable residences for families that can be selected. They will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to H. FENNER, Esq., South Orange, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, FURnished or unfurnished, for 5 or 11 months. The house is in the beautiful village of Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, and about five minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt at that place. It is pleasantly situated, consisting of 11 rooms—a nice garden attached, under cultivation. It will be (unexpectedly) vacated on the 1st of June, and to a good tenant will be let decidedly cheap. If agreeable the rent will be taken in board. For particulars call or address J. ALEXANDER, Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, one hour by railroad, convenient to cars and steamboats, churches, &c.; handsome and convenient house, 40x46; good out-buildings, choice fruit, excellent garden; location unsurpassed for health or scenery. There is on the place a farmer's cottage, barn, &c. Will be sold at a bargain to a cash purchaser; or would exchange for a house in the City. Inquire of HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 28 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, in the town of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., each with about 40 acres of land with 600 and 800 feet front; distant 3 miles from dépôt of the Erie Railroad, five from Newark and 10 from Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to H. DUNCAN, or J. L. VAN WINKLE, Belleville, to JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, or to J. W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., within one hour's ride by railroad of the City of New-York. The house and lot is situated near the Presbyterian Church and has eleven furnished rooms. It is within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at Bloomfield.

W. S. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE; 8 rooms, large garden, trees, vines, &c., at New-Durham, 20 minutes' ride by rail from Cortlandt-st., or stages from Hoboken. Price, $1,800 on very easy terms. Rent, $150. Apply to H. F. PERRY, five minutes from dépôt at New-Durham.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WITHIN TWO miles of the dépôt at Tarrytown, a house, barn and six acres of good land, with abundance of choice fruit; a stream of pure water runs through these grounds. Price $1,200. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SUMMER RESIDENCE AT CORNwall, Orange County, New-York, one mile from the landing—a cottage of eight rooms; with vegetables, fruit and ice; also a table-room, &c. For particulars inquire of Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 384 4th-st., New-York, or on the premises, of R. E. RING.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. For further particulars apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island, about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sands' Point Light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A NEW HOUSE, 40 by 40, with 83 feet of piazza; lot 75 by 200 feet, delightfully located in Elizabeth, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York; price $6,500.

GEORGE WEBB, No. 8 Pine-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!

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For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings, also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class

PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.

Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.

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In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of teas, sugars, wines, groceries, flour and provisions

AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,

and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH

PURE MILK.

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AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT room neatly furnished, pleasantly located, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, also a back room, may be had in a private family. No pains will be spared to make the home pleasant. Terms moderate; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 427 2d-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON second and third floors, furnished, suitable for single or married parties, may be had, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH PARtial board can be obtained by one or two single gentlemen in a private family where there will be no other boarders, at 287 West 12th-st., near Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a genteel family, by applying at 146 4th st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. A large and pleasant furnished room, second story, will be ready on Thursday next, June 1—for one or two gentlemen. An excellent table; select family; no children; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms with large pantries on second floor, also one on third floor, may be had, with or without board, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, of social habits, can find pleasant rooms and home like table at No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BROOKLYN—BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms (one single) to be had, in a first-class house, beautifully located for Southerners; 3 minutes' walk from the ferries; dinner at 6 o'clock; early application necessary. No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner Fulton.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain first-class board in a social family residing within a few minutes of either Wall st. or Fulton Ferries, by addressing K., Box No. 996 New-York Post-office. House contains all modern improvements. Reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor (furnished if desired) of house No. 43 Morton-st., to a gentleman and wife; quiet neighborhood; situation cool and pleasant; convenient to 8th-av. cars and Bleecker-st. stages; house contains all the modern improvements. Family small. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, with a pleasant veranda on the first floor, (either together or separately,) to let to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, in a private house with all the modern improvements. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRING a quiet, genteel home, with comfort rather than display, can find a large 3d story front room very pleasantly located, at No. 152 West 25th-st. Family strictly private, and unexceptionable reference given and required.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE THIRD floor to let, either separate or together, with board, to single gentlemen; also, a handsomely furnished back parlor on the first floor, to a gentleman and wife; references given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with first-class board. Dinner at 6. Reference required. Call at No. 127 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN, NEAR THE FERRY.—FURnished rooms, with board, for married or single persons, at No. 13 Washington Terrace, all the modern conveniences being attached, and the situation very pleasant. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE HAD IN A private family, where the comforts of a home may be realized, with or without board. House contains all the modern improvements. References required. Apply at No 36 Great Jones-st.

WANTED.—SEVENTH WARD.—BOARD FOR A young married couple in a quiet private family. Terms must be moderate. Address F. K. T. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND three single gentlemen, who desire a quiet, comfortable home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board, for single gentlemen only, at No. 53 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, board for the Summer in a house on the Orange Mountains, New-Jersey, near one of the stations of the Morris and Essex Railroad, where breakfast at 9 A. M. and dinner at 5 P. M. will be furnished; no other meals required. A private table in a house where there are no other boarders preferred. One good-sized room only wanted; the bedding and equipments must be of the quality usually found in first class city houses, and the table supplied with plain but generous fare—no pork, pastry or hashes. None others than those capable of meeting the above requirements need apply. Address stating terms, locality, hours of train to and from station, &c., Box 3213 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Ravenswood, L. I., are desirous of receiving a few boarders, families or single gentlemen for the Summer, or longer. The house is pleasantly situated on the river, and near the steamboat dock. The Mattano leaves Fulton Market slip 6 times a day. Inquire of the Captain for J. L. THOMPSON'S.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A private family, having rooms to spare, can accommodate five or six persons. Location unsurpassed; fine view of the river, and convenient to the landing. Inquire of C. E. SINCLAIR, No 384 4th-st., or of C. H. KING, No. 178 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER would take a few families at his farm house, at Elizabeth City, N. J., about a mile and a half from the Central and New-Jersey Railroad dépôts. Address D. RICHMOND, Elizabeth, or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., Room No. 2.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with unexceptionable board, at South Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from this City. For particulars, inquire of C. H. POLLOCK, at A. Bridges & Co.'s, No. 64 Cortlandt-st.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—A SMALL family, or two gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with board in a pleasant suburb of the City of Newark, within ten minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. dépôt. Accommodations for a horse if desired. Address W., Box No. 174 Newark, N. J.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—A PRIVATE CITY FAMILY, living in the vicinity of the Lake, can accommodate one or two families with first-class board for the Summer; can give the best of City references. For terms, &c., address Box No. 200 New-York *Times* Office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR two families desiring an elegant home on the Hudson, near West Point, where the most beautiful scenery can be enjoyed and every comfort found, will apply for particulars to MOUNTAIN HOME, Box 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A FAMily, on the Glen boat Cove route; must be near the landing, and a pleasant place, with plenty of fruit; must be a private family, and must have stabling for horses. Address, with terms, FORESTER, Post-office.

BOARDING—WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE OF the City, by boat or cars.—A private family can accommodate a few boarders with pleasant rooms and good board. Apply at 129th st., third house west of 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON A farm at South Orange, New-Jersey, close to the dépôt. Address THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED BY a large family; four or five rooms will be required. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIately, one mile south of the Railroad dépôt at the City of New Brunswick, N. J.; 60 acres are under cultivation; over 600 fruit trees in bearing, choice varieties, grapery, raspberries, strawberries, &c., &c.; 20 acres in corn, wheat and oats, early and late vegetables; a good two-story and attic frame house, 40 by 50 feet; barn, carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Terms low, as the owner must remove. Apply to W. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—(Possession given immediately,) situated in New-Jersey, about 30 miles from the City, accessible three times a day; dwelling, out houses, &c., all in good order, and crops all in. No land brokers need apply. Apply to REMSEN APPLEBY, No. 133 Water-st., corner of Pine-st.

A FARM AT A BARGAIN—OF 40 ACRES, house, and fruit in abundance, one hour's ride from City on New Jersey Central Railroad, and near the dépôt. Price $3,600. Inquire of FERRIS, 65 Warren-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes

THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES

AND THE

MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS

are two beautiful new styles.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,

playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.

MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Fells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.

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No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,

for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO TAUGHT

BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

1832 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860

Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.

WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY, —Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

ORGAN.—CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE AT A bargain, a second-hand one, good as new, containing eight stops; first stop, diapason bass; second stop, treble; third, open diapason; fourth, dulciano; fifth, flute C principal; seventh, fifteenth; eighth, trumpet, with shifting movement, full swell; Grecian case oaked, made by H. Erben. W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing-st., New-York.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A FULL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, very little used, made by the celebrated maker, H. Worcester, will be sold very cheap. Inquire at No. 204 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.

Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas*, *Narmeeka*, the original *Mary Taylor* and *White Mary*, with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont Black Hawk*, *Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from two to four years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing qualities rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8¾ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville, and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3½ P. M. R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A large number of the latest styles of City-built carriages, rockaways, buggies, trotting-wagons, sulkies, grocers' and express and business wagons. Also, second hand carriages and wagons of all kinds. Having been taken in exchange, will be sold very cheap. Purchasers will find this the largest establishment and the most favorable place in the city to buy. Apply at the Kings County Carriage Factory, No. 184 Fulton-av., and stables No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR LARGE BAY Horse, 16 hands, sound, kind, and very stylish; one of the finest horses in the City for a coupé or rockaway, 7 years old; will be sold below his value, as the owner has no further use for him. Can be seen at stable in the rear of No. 92 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

SADDLE HORSE.—A CREAM-COLORED horse, 15½ hands high, sound, showy, easy, free and very gentle; has been used as a family horse, and is safe under any circumstances. Price, $225. Can be seen at DISBROW'S, 5th-av. and 39th-st., or address Box No. 438 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN MARE, 14½ hands high; can trot a mile in 3 minutes to road wagon; warranted in every respect. Also, City built shifting top wagon and harness; sold for want of time to use it. Can be seen at WM. ROBERTSON'S stable, No. 67 State-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A HORSE, BUGGY WAGON, AND HARNESS.—The horse is a bay, six years old, sound and kind, and can trot fast. The wagon is nearly new, (made by a good maker,) and but little used. Harness in good order. Inquire of Mr. BROWN, at the stable corner of University-place and 13th-st.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF VERY FINE BAY Horses, over 16 hands high; sound and kind, light steppers and fine roadsters. To be seen at Wilson's stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts. Inquire for EDWARD, private horses.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HORSE, wagon and harness; a genteel establishment required. Address, stating price and full particulars, Box No. 729 Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW—A HANDSOME AND GOOD chestnut sorrel saddle horse, with saddle, bridle, &c. complete. Price $125. Apply at No. 222 Mercer-st., near 4th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF BOUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU "SBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand, and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap.

HOWE & FERRY, late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c , &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO ,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1866. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. LAND GRANT BONDS.—NOTICE—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the holders of said Bonds to attend a meeting at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall st., at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., to hear a report from the Counsel of the Trustees, and from the Committee who attended the hearing in behalf of the Bondholders at Milwaukee on the 17th inst., relative to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver of said Road; also, to concert such measures for the future action of the Bondholders relative to a decree of sale, and transact such other business as may be requisite pertaining to their interests. It is very desirable that the Bondholders be generally present.

J. H. JACKSON,	JONATHAN RANSOM,
NATH'L ROSS,	GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
CHAS. H. ROBERTS,	CASPER D. SMITH,

JULIUS WADSWORTH,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860. Committee.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, Kentucky, are requested to meet at the office of E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, at 12 o'clock, M., to make preparations for the coming sale under the foreclosure of said mortgage.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, }
JOHN P. YELVERTON, } Trustees.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 29, 1860.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY—Office No. 28 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
J. B. BODY, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.
E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON BONDS of the SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

BOATS! BOATS!! BOATS!!!
Ladies' row boats, sail boats, pleasure boats, fancy boats, ships' boats, metallic life boats, yachts, Whitehall boats, club boats, barges, gigs, wherries, and every style, length and model of boats, on hand and built to order, at O. R. INGERSOLL'S largest as well as cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world, Nos. 243 and 245 South-st., near Pike-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot: for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.— RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c. via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M. and 5½ P. M. every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!!
The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. F. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Thursday, May 31,	Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1,	Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3,	Friday, June 8.
Monday, June 4,	

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wedn'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point —7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOAT.—DAILY line for Bridgeport, running in connection with the above Road for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, E. R., every day at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers ticketed to stations on the above Road at reduced rates.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Dey-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The NEW-YORK DISPENSARY is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The EASTERN DISPENSARY, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The NORTHERN DISPENSARY is located corner Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The DEMILT DISPENSARY is located at No. 371 2d-av.

The NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY is located at No. 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TAKE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to give any credit to ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, of Irvington, Westchester County, in the name of KILPATRICK & ABERCROMBIE, as there is no such firm in existence, and said Abercrombie is not in any way connected with me in business, and has no authority to act for me in any manner; and I will not be responsible for any debts contracted, or liabilities by him incurred. ARTHUR KILPATRICK.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a note of E. ALLEN & CO., of Boston, drawn to their own order, dated March 12, 1860, at eight months, for eight hundred and fifty-six dollars twenty-three cents, ($856 23.) Said note was mailed 17th May, 1860, and has not been received. Payment has been stopped. A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.
NEW YORK, May 28, 1860.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH —Board of Aldermen—will meet on MONDAY, the 4th of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the removal of the manure heap foot of 38th-st., East River, and all other business that may come before said Committee.
TERRENCE FARLEY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Public Health.

THE UNDERSIGNED, IN COMPLIANCE WITH the "Act in relation to the sale of bottles used by the manufacturers and bottlers of mineral water, porter, ale, &c., as amended March 24th, 1860," caution all persons from using, filling or buying any of the following-named bottles—marked "Alex. Eagle—Mineral Water," and "Alex. Eagle, 1860, Mineral Water."
ALEXANDER EAGLE,
MAY 26, 1860. No. 70 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME BREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident that she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife and husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 23d-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Tricasmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

A GOOD THING, THAT EVERYBODY should have: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of single boxes—Cents
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhea of children or adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, weak, acid or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOAT JOHN HART, ALIAS CONFIDENCE, FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 6½ feet hold; Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.	
VANDERBILT, Lefevre.	Sat., June 16	Wed.,	July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed.,	July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed.,	Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug 11	Wed.,	Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed.,	Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $100, 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
"ADRIATIC,"
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock, P. M.
All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon, on the 1st of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.
For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
N. B.—The "ADRIATIC" will sail again on her third voyage, on the 14th of July.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments inclosing the engine, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ISABEL,
WM. ROLLINS, Commander,
Will be dispatched for the above ports from Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock.
Letter-bags close at our office at 11½ o'clock day of sailing.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bill of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 1st of June. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC.
Capt. Jas. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14.	TUESDAY, May 8.
SATURDAY, June 2.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, Sept 11.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage....................$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $20; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on WEDNESDAY, June 6.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—The steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, May 31, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 23d April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75, Augusta, $17 50; and Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, taking freight for Norfolk and Portsmouth at 6 cents per foot. Freight for Petersburgh, Richmond, North Carolina and Tennessee, &c., will be forwarded by railroad from Norfolk and Portsmouth free of commission. Passage and fare, stateroom included, $8; steerage passage, $4. Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 20th of June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through. J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES, BY M. WEBB, OPTICIAN,
Has REMOVED to No. 755 BROADWAY.
Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce the purest vision, and have been highly recommended as the best, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited.

He inserts NEW GLASSES of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

THE EYE AND EAR.
JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 127 4th-av., New-York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges*, has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
CORTESI—MUSIANI.
GRAND COMBINATION.
Mme CORTESI has the honor of announcing that she has rented from the Directors the Academy of Music, for A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES,
Commencing MONDAY, June 4
for the purpose of introducing to the American public the great Tenor,
SIGNOR MUSIANI,
who has made an immense sensation during the late opera season in Havana.
MME. CORTESI,
In returning her sincere thanks for the great favor with which she has been received at her two former visits in New-York, at the Academy of Music, trusts that she will meet with a liberal patronage, which she will endeavor to deserve through the perfection and completeness of the Operas to be produced, and the merit of the artists engaged.
Mme. CORTESI has much pleasure in being able to state that in addition to the artists forming her own company, she has engaged the favorite contralto,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
The great basso,
SIGNOR SUSINI,
The favorite baritone
SIGNOR AMODIO,
The celebrated basso profundo,
SIGNOR NANNI,
SIGNOR SBRIGLIA, SIGNOR TAMARO,
BARILLI, BELLINI, &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor........SIG. MUZIO
Manager and Musical Director........SIG. SERVADIO
MONDAY, June 4, 1860,
Will be presented Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts, of
IL POLIUTO.
THE MARTYRS.
Characters:

Pauline	Mme. Cortesi
Polyutus	Sig. Musiani
Severus	Sig. Amodio
Selix	Sig. Heuster
Nearcus	Sig. Rupio
Callisthenes	Sig. Nanni

People, Christians, Priests, Lictors.
Conductor........Sig. MUZIO
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission, $1; reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The Sale of Tickets commences on Saturday morning, at Siebell's, No. 12 Wall-st., C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; the opera commences at 8.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
Change of time in commencing during the rest of the Season.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT
The new and original Comic Drama, called the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
By TOM TAYLOR.
Scenery by J. H. Isherwood and S. L. Culbert.

Tom Dexter, an adventurer	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Fraser, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts	Mr. Blake
Major McTurk	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant	Mr. Walcot
Mr. Colepepper, Commissioner of the Budgerypore District	Mr. Dyott
Capt. Clavering, of the Commander-in Chief's Staff	Mr. Floyd
Moleskin, a detective	Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart, of the P and O steamer Simoom	Mr. Levere
Limpet, Sir Solomon's man	Mr. Young
Mr. Hardisty, first officer of the Simoom	Mr. Bernard
Tottle, head steward	Mr. Baker

Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.

Mrs. Seabright	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Lovibond	Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Rabbits	Miss Young
Mrs Grimwood	Miss Tree
First Ayah	Miss Carman
Second Ayah	Miss Pine

Female passengers, &c., &c.
ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II.
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards Evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Sunrise.
STRIKING TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!
Seats may be secured at the Box-office
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Notice.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager........Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Stage Manager........JAMES SIMMONDS.
Musical Director........T. BAKER.
Scenic Artist........MR. HAYES.
Last Night but Two.
THURSDAY, May 31,
Of Planche's brilliant Burlesque of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
Or, The Island of Tranquil Delights; in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear, supported by
A TALENTED COMPANY.
The performances will commence with Morton's eccentric farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Mr. Golightly........Mr. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
Stage Manager........Mr. G. L. FOX.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 31,
The performances will commence with
INGOMAR.
Concluding with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
VANTILE MACK, THE INFANT LAMBERT!
7 YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 257 POUNDS.
Larger than any man in the City.
QUEER FISH IN THE AQUARIA!
Just arrived from the Gulf, some
MAGNIFICENTLY COLORED FISH,
never described nor seen in the United States; also, a SEA RAVEN, SEA ROBIN, TRUNK FISH, PIPE FISH, STAR FISH, BANDED PROTEUS, and SPECKLED TROUT, weighing nearly four pounds each.
Fresh arrival from the Japanese Embassy of
JAPANESE COINS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
AUTOGRAPHS OF THE THREE PRINCES, &c.
Great sensation occasioned by
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
who astonishes thousands and teaches the spectators.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
Continues to evoke the inquiry: "IS IT MAN, or IS IT MONKEY? Or, IS IT BOTH?"
This AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—Second and last week of the new American drama of THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE; Delmon Grace Hadaway, Bridgman, S. France, &c., Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss C. Alford, &c. Previous to which, a
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.
EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock—Second time in five years of the thrilling drama of PAULINE; Count Horace, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Pauline, Miss Emily Mestayer, &c.
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated fortune-teller.
The Learned Seal, Baby Anacondas, Serpent Family, Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Life-size Wax Figures of A. W. Hicks, Jackalow, John Brown, &c.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under ten 15c., to the Parquette 10c.

THAT GREAT LECTURE.
Rev. WM. H. MILBURN will deliver his great lecture on the
LIFE AND CHARACTER OF AARON BURR,
At the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 31.
The New-York *Observer* says of this lecture: "It was treated with marked ability, and the lecture was delivered with thrilling eloquence and power. His analysis of the character of the man was skillful and trenchant; overwhelming in its exhibition of the dark and repulsive features of that picture which can never be contemplated by a right mind with any other feelings than those of abhorrence. Some passages in the lecture were of remarkable beauty, and were received by the audience with the liveliest demonstrations of applause. The whole discourse was well fitted to produce a permanent impression for good upon the minds of those who heard it; and it is to be hoped it may be repeated again and again, not only here but in other places, that the great lesson which it inculcates may be impressed upon the minds of the young, and the true character of Burr as delineated by this master hand, held up to warn and instruct."
At the close of the lecture, without additional charge, the original painting of the
"COURT OF DEATH"
will be exhibited and explained.
Four hundred tickets will be furnished to schools at half-price, if applied for by the teacher, at F. M. Perley's Bookstore, No. 40 4th-av.
Tickets, admitting to the whole, 25 cents.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Entrance to the Hall would be greatly facilitated by purchasing tickets at the book-stores.

MISS GELLIE'S CONCERT,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 446 BROADWAY.
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 31, 1860.
The following distinguished artists will assist:
Miss MARY GELLIE,
Mr. W. H. COOK,
Signor ARDAVANI,
GUSTAVE SATTER,
LOUIS SCHRIEBER,
Mr. H. C. TIMM,
Mr. J. MOSENTHAL.
Tickets, $1. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. SIDDONS'
FINAL READINGS FOR THE SEASON.
On MONDAY next, June 4, Mr. Siddons will read the first quarter of
THE CHIMES, A ROBBER STORY,
By Charles Dickens,
and other selections from different authors, serious and comic.
Admission 50 cents.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE. —DAY AND EVENING.—13th-st. and 4th-av.
P. T. BARNUM and J. M. NIXON, Proprietors.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, AND 100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC. Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock. ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION AT OTTIGNON'S.—The complimentary benefit last evening to Mr. T. C. GROWER, given by his fellow gymnasts in appreciation of his manly abilities and accomplishments as a gymnast, was an eminent success, and the unanimous desire for a repetition has induced the Committee to consent to duplicating it for THIS EVENING, inasmuch as the celebrated Dr. WINSHIP, the strong man, has most kindly consented to remain over for this occasion, that it may be a benefit pecuniarily to the worthy beneficiaire. The extraordinary low price of admission will give an opportunity to the multitude to witness what cannot be seen at any place of amusement, for lack of the necessary gymnastic arrangements. In our next we will speak more in detail of the performances.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK—ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, May 31, 1860,
First appearance of
Signora OLIVIERA.
Sig ROSSI GUERRA And LUISIA in
Verdi's I MASNADIERI,
The Libretto founded on Schiller's celebrated drama, "The Robbers."

Signora Oliviera	as	Amalia
Signor Rossi Guerra	as	Carl Moor
Signor Luisia	as	Francesco di Moor
Signor Mirandola	as	Conte di Moor

CONDUCTOR........MAX MARETZEK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—To parquet and dress circle, $1; family circle, 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra; orchestra stalls, $2; private boxes, for eight persons, $10.
Tickets for sale at the box office of the Theatre, and at Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........J. M. NIXON.
This popular and fashionable resort will remain closed until MONDAY, June 4, in order to make extensive alterations and improvements for giving
MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
The spacious premises are to be transformed into a SERIES OF BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, filled with the rarest plants and the choicest
FLORAL PRODUCTS OF THE EARTH,
aquariums, fountains, classic statuary, vases, &c.
The lobbies, saloons, courts and vestibule will be converted into
MAGNIFICENT ARBORS AND PROMENADES,
and even the stage itself is to present an elegant Parterre, to be thrown open to the audience two hours previous to the commencement of the performances.
The entertainment will embrace distinct species of amusement, viz:
OPERA, BALLET, BURLESQUE, CONCERT PROMENADES,
besides other dramatic and musical divertisements of the most recherche and elegant order, in which are engaged all the prominent talent—vocal, dramatic and terpsichorean—two splendid orchestras, a full corps de ballet, &c.
These entertainments will not be confined to the stage of the Theatre, but some will be given in the "Palace of Flowers," and others in the Gardens, in the open air.
The fitting up of these superb Gardens will cost not less than ten thousand dollars, and the interior, when opened next MONDAY EVENING, will present a gay, animated, varied and delightful melange of great brilliancy, given in a style and with a magnificence and originality never before seen in this country.
There is only one price of admission (50 cents) to every part of the Gardens and to witness all the entertainments given. A full description of the "Mid-Summer Entertainments," with the names of the artists, will be published in a day or two.

COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE,
FROM NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW-YORK, AND THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
In the CITY OF BROOKLYN.
On Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall,
Three days longer, Afternoon and Evening,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
Court Jester........Mr. J. PENTLAND.
Afternoon performances commence at 2 o'clock.
Evening performances commence at 8 o'clock.
ALL THE "DISTINGUISHED" RIDERS,
including
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
JAMES ROBINSON,
Signor SEBASTIAN,
The beautiful mare "Zaidee" performed by
ELLA ZOYARA.
And the great acrobatic artists,
WILLIAM HANLON,
THOS. HANLON,
GEORGE HANLON,
ALFRED and
FRED. HANLON.
Mr. DUVERNEY,
Mr. CHARLTON,
Mons. DE BACH,
Supported by a full equestrian and gymnastic troupe.
The company will perform also in Williamsburgh on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 4 and 5.
At the particular request of the residents of Williamsburgh, the proprietor has engaged the spacious premises known as the "Washington Riding Academy," which he has been at great pains and expense in fitting up and decorating in a style of elegance and convenience. The arrangement of the interior of the Riding Academy will admit of the comfortable accommodation of an immense audience, all of whom will be provided with eligible seats around the arena.
The company will likewise appear in
JERSEY CITY.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7—Afternoon and evening,
AND IN THE CITY OF NEWARK,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 8 and 9—Afternoon and evening.
Prices of admission: Boxes, 25c. No half price. Settee seats, 50c.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW BURLESQUE CIRCUS,
FIELD OF THE GOLDEN CLOTH.
Also, an entire new comic piece called
JACK AND HIS MONKEY.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 BROADWAY, first block below the New-York Hotel.
ON EXHIBITION,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
And other elegant pieces of statuary, by the celebrated sculptor, Chevalier Pettrich, of Rome, pupil of the world-renowned Thorwaldsen.
Messrs. GURNEY & SON, by the solicitation of lovers of Fine Arts, have secured, at great expense, the above work of Art, and having fitted up one of the studios in their establishment, apart from the Photographic Exhibition Gallery, are confident that a visit to the same will be well repaid.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
N. B.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION GALLERY is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

444 BROADWAY, TEMPLE OF MAGIC.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND FASHIONABLE MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Brilliant success. Overflowing audiences.
20,000 persons in New-York have already seen the wonders performed by the world renowned PROFESSOR JACOBS, the Wizard, Ventriloquist and Improvisatore. All pronounce him the Prince of Magicians. The immense applause, the amazement, wonder and delight of the audiences, and the high encomiums of the Press are the best proofs that can be given of the excellence of the entertainment.
THE GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY,
with his original wit, comicalities and extraordinary changes of countenance, imparts a novelty to the performance amusing in the extreme. The Professor intends shortly visiting the other principal cities of the Union.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

GRAND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION
AT OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 31.
DR. GEO. B. WINSHIP,
The modern Hercules, will be present, and will deliver an address on Physical Culture, during which he will perform some of his immense feats of muscular strength. The Gymnasium will be elegantly decorated, and Dodworth's Band has been engaged to give additional eclat to the occasion. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Thirty fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway.
Season tickets, 50 cents. Single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JAMES McBRIDE and JOHN E. McBRIDE, against FREDERICK B. RADCLIFF, Herman Cutter, Alexander H. Dana and George M. Chapman. Summons for relief—Com. not ser. To the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office Number fifty-four (54) William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 28th, 1859.
J. L. JERNEGAN,
my10-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, entered in the Oneida County Clerk's Office, May 15, 1860, notice is hereby given to the premium note makers in, and the claimants against, and creditors of the Utica Insurance Company, that on the 13th day of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., on that day, at my office in the city of Utica, I shall, as Referee for that purpose in and by said order duly appointed, take evidence in regard to the claims, &c., now remaining unpaid against said Company, and the time when each of such claims accrued and the amount now due on the same, and in regard to all matters which may be necessary for a clear understanding and proper making of an assessment on the premium notes of said Company.
NICOLL FLOYD, Referee, No. 55 Hotel-st.
UTICA, May 17, 1860.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R GRAHAM,
my31 law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 59 First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. —Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.
MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MT. ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 28, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 13th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.

Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock, M., of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.

The names of two responsible persons as sureties for the proper performance of the contract must accompany each proposal.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pike's Peak Region.

OPENING OF MINING OPERATIONS—DISCOVERIES AT THE HEAD-WATERS OF THE ARKANSAS—INDIAN MOVEMENTS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Wednesday, May 30.

The Pike's Peak Express, which arrived here this morning, furnishes the following summary of news, under the date of Denver City, May 24:

Mining operations are fairly commenced. In Gregory's Diggings most of the gulches are paying from [illegible] to fifty dollars per day to the man.

There is but little doing at the quartz leads. The owners are waiting for mills to work what is already [illegible].

Rich discoveries of boulder diggings are made, which are said to be the most valuable known, resembling in appearance the California quartz.

The great excitement now is the discovery at the head waters of the Arkansas, where gulches are reported to be yielding from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per day to the man. Thousands are going in that direction. From the Blue River the advices are favorable. There is, however, too much snow, and the weather is too cold for successful operations. The weather here up to the past few days has been cold, but it is now hot.

The number of people going to the States is increasing, while the immigration from the States is coming in torrents.

The report that the Sioux are giving trouble on the Platte is not credited here. One hundred and fifty Arapahoes are encamped near this city. The returned expedition against the Utahs brought a few scalps and about a hundred ponies.

Buildings here are going up rapidly in all directions, and there is some activity in city lots.

There is very little dust coming in from the mines.

From Utah.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND PONY EXPRESS—AFFAIRS AMONG THE MORMONS—INDIAN MURDERS UPON THE PLAINS—EXPRESS RIDERS AMONG THE VICTIMS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Wednesday, May 30.

The Pony Express, due on Monday, the 28th, arrived last night at 9 P. M., but brought no California mail, which is supposed to have been intercepted by Indians. The only matter brought by this Express is from Salt Lake, at which place it arrived and left on the 24th inst. All the information we can learn in regard to this failure is the following note on the Salt Lake way bill, made by the Agent: "The rider came just in; the Indians have chased all the men from the stations between Diamond Spring and Carson Valley. The pouch in which the Express matter is carried is lost."

The Indians are reported to have killed two riders on the last trip, and it is supposed that they carried off or destroyed the mail matter belonging to this express.

The news from Salt Lake is very meagre.

On the 17th inst. two men named MYRON BREWER and R. KIRT JOHNSON were shot at once by some unknown person.

The distance from Salt Lake to St. Joseph's, 1,200 miles, was made by this express in five days and seven hours.

The Methodist Conference.

THE BOOK CONCERN—LITERARY INSTITUTIONS—THE EDUCATIONAL CAUSE, &C.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 30.

The Conference considered the report of the Book Committee this morning. It recommends that when an officer of the General Conference shall be found without employment by the failure of a periodical or any other enterprise, he shall be at the disposition of the appointing power. The affairs of the Book Concern are represented to be in a very prosperous condition—the sale of books, etc., increasing very rapidly, and will soon reach a million of dollars annually. A minority report was also presented, recommending the establishment of a Branch Book Concern at San Francisco, and that the book agents at New-York proceed to purchase a lot and erect buildings suitable for the purpose at San Francisco.

The Committee on Education reported that the number of Literary Institutions was little less than one hundred, employing four hundred teachers and accommodating 60,000 pupils. The property is valued at $3,000,000. The figures indicate something of the importance and extent of the work.

The report recommends that help be furnished by the Church to the young men who are anxious to obtain an education and fit themselves for the ministry' but who are in needy circumstances. It also recommends the formation of an Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that the Annual Conference be divided into seven Educational Districts, and recommends the formation of auxiliary educational societies for the collection of funds and other purposes to aid the cause. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Lay Delegation submitted a majority and minority report. Both laid over and printed.

The Slavery report was then taken up, and Rev. Mr. DEMPSTER proceeded to speak in favor of the third resolution. The Conference adjourned without taking action on the resolution.

Affairs at Boston.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—MEETING OF THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—THUNDER-STORM—DEPARTURE OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 30.

The Special Session of the Legislature to take into consideration the cattle distemper, convened at noon to-day, when a communication was received from the Governor on the subject, which was referred to a Joint Committee of fourteen of the House and seven of the Senate. The Governor estimates the number of neat cattle in the United States at twenty millions. He urges the importance of checking the contagion; suggests a thorough investigation of the character of the disease; thinks that the transit of cattle through the several towns may require additional legislation, and leaves to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of enlarging the number of the Board of Commissioners and of increasing their authority.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention assembled in this City to-day. The attendance is quite large. Mr. GARRISON presented a series of resolutions, varying very little in tone and character from those presented at previous Conventions. Among the speakers were Messrs. WENDELL PHILLIPS, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, (colored,) of Chicago; REMOND, GARRISON and others. The Convention will remain in session two days.

During a thunder-storm, this afternoon, the lightning struck the schooner *Roxbury*, of Philadelphia, at the Baltimore packet pier, shivering her mast to pieces, setting the vessel on fire, and piercing several holes through her hull. The damage by fire was considerable. One of the pieces of the mast, in its descent, broke a man's arm.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed at 9 o'clock A. M., with 67 passengers for Liverpool, and 12 passengers for Halifax, but no specie. Among the passengers were Madam GAZZANIGA and JOEY GOUGENHEIM.

Republican Ratification Meetings.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, May 30.

The Republicans are holding a grand ratification meeting here to-night, and the concourse of people is immense. Delegations several hundred strong came in from Geddes and Fayetteville, and a splendid company of "Salt-Pointers" and "Wide-Awakes" headed the immense procession, illuminating the whole city with their torches and fireworks. The City Hall is packed with a dense crowd, and enthusiastic hundreds are holding a meeting outside. The demonstration has rarely, if ever, been equaled in Syracuse.

GRAND RALLY AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, May 30.

The Republicans held a meeting in this city this evening, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Mayor HARRIS presided.

Owing to a heavy rain storm not more than 1,200 persons were present, including the delegations from the surrounding towns.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and resolutions of a strong Republican tendency were passed.

Among the speakers were Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, President of the Chicago Convention, and Hon. ERASTUS HOPKINS, another delegate to that Convention. Mr. ASHMUN in the course of his remarks very pointedly denied the current statement that any party or parties controlled the action of the Chicago Convention in reference to the nomination of LINCOLN.

One hundred guns were fired in honor of the candidates.

Indiana Politics.

VINCENNES, Wednesday, May 30.

Hon. JOHN LAW, of Evansville, was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the First Congressional District.

Capture of a Slaver.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, May 30.

A special dispatch to the Savannah *Republican* dated Cedar Keys, 29th, states that advices were received there that Lieut. MAFFIT had captured a French bark, with a cargo of 500 Africans, and that the vessel and negroes were carried to Key West on the 25th.

Vessels Burned at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 30.

The Bayou Sara packet *Duncan F. Kenner*, the ferry-boat *B. Clark*, and an Opelousas clay barge, were burned this morning. Loss, $70,000.

Sudden Death.

NEWBURG, C. W., Wednesday, May 30.

Mrs. J. C. SMILES, a passenger on the Express train going east, to-day, died suddenly at this station by the bursting of a blood-vessel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand; sales 900 bbls., at $4 25 for fine, $5 25 for Extra State; $5 25@$5 50 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 62½@$5 75 for Extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 75 for Double Extras. WHEAT firm, with a fair milling demand; sales 5,600 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 10; 5,500 bushels Red Winter Indiana, at $1 23; 5,800 bushels White Winter ditto, at $1 30. CORN in good demand, and advanced 1c.@3c.; sales 60,000 bushels, at 50½c. for No. 2 Toledo; 52c.@54½c. for No. 2 Illinois. OATS in better demand; sales of 2,200 bushels Canada, at 35c. WHISKY nominal, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports:* 7,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and unchanged in prices; sales 800 bbls. at $5@$5 25 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $5 75 from red Western; $6 50 from white do., and $7 for favorite double extra. WHEAT in better demand, especially at the close; supply light; sales 4,300 bush. extra Milwaukee club at $1 19, and 10,500 bushels Canada club, including 2,000 bushels at $1 18. CORN also scarce and wanted; sales last evening 10,300 bushels Indiana at 56½c.; market this afternoon closing firmer. OATS steady; sales 5,000 bushels Canadian at 37c. BARLEY nominal. RYE dull; sales 3,000 bushels Canadian at 81c. PEAS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—13,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,560 bbls. Flour; 11,200 bush Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn; 5,000 bush. Beans.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 30.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN closed with a declining tendency; declined 3c. PROVISIONS generally closed with an advancing tendency. MESS PORK—$18 50. LARD buoyant, at 11½c.@12½c. WHISKY dull at 21½c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day 500 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Middling; sales of three days, 3,500 bales; receipts for three days, 1,850 bales. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 30.

FLOUR firm, business large, but prices unchanged. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $17 25. LARD, 11½c. Exchange steady.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 30.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street superfine, $5 50. WHEAT firm, at former rates. CORN active; White, 70c.@73c.; Yellow, 65c.@67c. PROVISIONS unchanged; WHISKY better, Ohio 21½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¼; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris, Canal, 56¼; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DOGS AT HALF PRICE.—If Sir WALTER SCOTT, CHRISTOPHER NORTH and Mr. JESSE may be relied upon, the dog is a grateful animal. In profound gratitude should all Manhattan dogs "bow-wow" to Mayor WOOD and City Marshal BURNHAM, who have reduced their value, as captives for the dog pound, to twenty-five cents each, instead of fifty cents, which has hitherto been the bribe for canine slaughter in the dog-days. Yesterday the annual notice was issued from the Mayor's Office, to the owners of dogs, that on and after June 4 the ordinance respecting such animals found running loose in the streets, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced." But only half the temptation for their capture is now held forth to the boys, and no dogs are any longer permitted to be received from boys. The former premium of fifty cents was considered too liberal, many dogs having been captured beyond the City limits, and even in New-Jersey, quite unoffending dogs they were—and conveyed to the pound for the sake of the half-dollar *per canem* which the captors were to receive therefor. Twenty-five cents is a diminished inducement, and therefore let dogs be glad. We may mention, in this connection, that the "pound" is removed to a barge, stationed at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River, where the "water of sacrifice" can be let on easily and without stint.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—The pupils of OTTIGNON'S Gymnasium favored Mr. W. T. C. GROWER, their instructor, with a benefit, last evening. The attendance was very good indeed. Dr. WINSHIP, of Roxbury, Mass., whose gymnastic performances have excited general wonder wherever witnessed, delivered a brief address in favor of physical culture. Although announced as a spectator merely, he favored the company with some of his famous feats, raising himself from the ground by his little finger, and shouldering a barrel of flour. The other performances were by pupils of the institution, and consisted of vaulting, acrobatic feats, and the usual gymnastic exercises. To individualize names, where the performances of all were so meritorious as to deserve more mention than the crowded state of our columns can allow, would seem invidious. To use the language of an enthusiastic lady, the thing was "as good as a circus," and the human form divine was twisted into more shapes than we had before deemed it capable of assuming. Owing to the success of this exhibition, it has been determined to give another this evening, and we understand that Dr. WINSHIP has consented to remain, and give it the benefit of his presence.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS.—A Republican ratification meeting, for the Eighteenth Ward, was held last night at Kirchner's Hotel, in Third-avenue. The audience was large and enthusiastic. GEORGE OPDYKE was called to the chair, and made some openig remarks. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who highly eulogised Mr. LINCOLN as a fitting candidate for the Presidency. Speeches were also made by Messrs. JAS. FAIRMAN and CHAS. S. SPENCER, A. C. HILLS and others. The room not being sufficiently large for the crowd assembled, an outside meeting was held; a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Campaign Club, was also held last night at LUGAR'S Hotel, Houston-street, HAMILTON WADE, Esq., in the Chair. Resolutions, endorsing the Chicago nominations, were adopted. The Sixth Ward Republicans also held a meeting at No. 100 Elm street, at which M. H. V. MARTIN was elected President for the year. Resolutions approving the Republican nominations were adopted.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF POISONING.—Sheriff EDGERTON, of Rutland, Vt., has just brought to Dr. CHILTON, of this City, for analysis, the stomachs of Mrs. ALLEN and Mr. WEEDEN, both former residents of that town, who, it is suspected, died in consequence of taking poison which had been administered to them intentionally. Mrs. ALLEN died some months ago, in Rutland, and the scandal-mongers of the town at once associated the name of her husband—a physician—with that of Mrs. WEEDON. This gossip took no definite form until last week, when Mr. WEEDON, who had been ill for some time, became suddenly worse, and died. His remains were regularly interred on Thursday, but the stories which had been in circulation took such a shape that the authorities deemed it best to exhume them on the next Saturday. This they did, and found sufficient evidence against Dr. ALLEN and Mrs. WEEDON to justify them in committing them both to jail. The remains of Mrs. ALLEN have also been exhumed, and have been placed in the possession of Dr. CHILTON, as stated above.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.—A lecture was delivered last night, in the Hall of the Board of Education, before the Teachers' Association, by JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., on "Japan and the Japanese." He reviewed their social habits and system of government, and highly praised their artistic skill. They had the art of printing in colors on wooden blocks long before it was known in Europe. Their porcelain and china surpassed any in the world. Their system of Police *espionage* was superior to that of France, England or America. Their laws were few and simple, and promptly administered. They were not a people to be called barbarians. They had a knowledge of civil engineering, of mathematics, geometry and trigonometry. They had the compass long before it was known to Europeans. In conclusion Mr. GERARD expressed the highest esteem for the Japanese character, and trusted that the present mission would be followed by beneficial results.

MEETING OF THE HICKSITE QUAKERS.—The anniversary gathering of the Hicksite Friends was fully attended yesterday at their meeting-house in Hester-street. JOHN HUNT, of New-Jersey, and SAMUEL M. JAUNCEY, of Virginia, made religious addresses. The usual Convention for private business assembled at 4 o'clock P. M., the ladies, as usual, occupying the upper, and the men the lower part of the house. The business was mostly of a private nature.

At Brooklyn the Friends were addressed in the forenoon by RACHAEL MOORE, an eminent preacher of the denomination. Her sermon occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, and was considered a very edifying discourse. The Orthodox Friends assemble next week.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.—The Union Ferry Company having secured a new ten years' lease of the ferries under their charge, are about to commence an extensive series of improvements in the boats and ferry houses. Two new boats are to be built this Summer, and several others will undergo extensive repairs and improvements. The Catherine ferry, whose business has much increased during the past year, will be immediately supplied with larger boats.

[illegible] same rates as heretofore, 100 for $1 50.

THE SLAVER JOSEPHINE.—Capt. CARTER, of the schooner *Josephine*, which was seized on Tuesday as a slaver, appeared yesterday before Mr. DWIGHT, Assistant United States District-Attorney, and gave bail in $3,000 to appear for trial. The schooner has been ordered to the Atlantic Dock, where her cargo will be discharged and placed in the public store.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Republican Ratification Meeting, which was to have taken place on Friday, at the Cooper Institute, is postponed to Thursday, June 7, in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the time when the large hall of that Institution could be obtained.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

REPLY OF MAYOR WOOD TO THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

In consequence of the failure of the Legislature to make an appropriation for the maintenance of Quarantine at this Port, the Commissioners of Quarantine recently applied to the Mayors of this City and Brooklyn for appropriations in support of the Floating Hospital, now at anchor in the lower Bay. The following is Mayor WOOD'S reply:

To the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 15th inst., addressed to his Honor, the Mayor, relative to funds necessary to defray the expenses of the Floating Hospital, has been received and duly considered.

In the examination of this question, we find that in 1847 the Marine Hospital, and all lands and buildings used for Quarantine purposes, were, by the Legislature of the State, vested in the Commissioners of Emigration, in trust for the people of the State, and the sole and exclusive control of the same, (except in regard to the sanitary treatment of the inmates thereof,) was given to the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of receiving all persons sick with contagious infections or pestilential diseases, which should be "sent to the said Hospital by the Health Officer, or under his authority." The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a physician of the Marine Hospital, whose powers and duties shall be to appoint, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Emigration, all needed assistant physicians, nurses, orderlies, and other employees of the Marine Hospital, or other Hospital used for Quarantine purposes, and suspend or remove the same, but the rate of pay, (except to the assistant-physician,) shall be regulated and determined by the Commissioners of Emigration. He shall also have the general charge and control of the Marine Hospital, used for Quarantine purposes, and is required to receive in said Hospital "all persons sick with contagious, infectious or pestilential disease, which may be sent hither by the Health Officer, or under his authority, or that of the Board of Health of the City of New-York, except itch and syphilis;" to permit the Health Officer to have free access to said Hospitals, in order to learn the condition of the sick, and judge the necessity of detaining the vessel from whence they were landed. We find, also, the following statutory provisions—viz.:

1. The physician of the Marine Hospital shall have and receive an annual salary of $5,000, to be paid quarterly or monthly, as the Commissioners of Emigration may determine, and each of the assistant physicians shall have and receive a salary of $1,200 per annum, and in that ratio for any period of service of such physician or assistants; and all salaries and other compensation of such physician and assistant physicians, and of all nurses, orderlies and servants, or others necessarily employed in and about the business, care and proper management of such marine or other hospital for quarantine purposes, shall be paid by the Commissioners of Emigration, from and out of moneys collected upon the bond herein before required to be given by the owners or consignees of vessels arriving with and landing passengers at the port of New-York, or from the commutation moneys paid upon or in lieu of such bond in accordance with the provisions of this act, and all the expense of such marine or other hospital for quarantine purposes shall, as far as practicable, be defrayed by said Commissioners out of and from the moneys and securities in this act specified, but nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize the payment of any salary or compensation for services rendered by said Commissioners of Emigration, or any of them.

2. The Physician of Marine Hospital shall present to the Legislature annually, on or before the 1st of March, a report of the general condition of the Hospital under his charge, with the statistics of the Institution in detail, and such other information and suggestions in regard to the same as he may deem advisable, and testify the same by their affidavit. He shall also furnish to the Board of Health of the City of New-York, and to the Commissioners of Emigration whenever required by them to do so, an official return of the number and diseases of the patients in the Marine Hospital.

3. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Marine, or other Hospital used for Quarantine purposes, to furnish to the Board of Health, as often as may be required, a full and correct report of all persons in the said Hospital affected with any contagious and infectious disease, of all such persons as may die or be discharged as cured; such report shall be countersigned by the Agent of the Board of Health, and no persons who may be, or who have been, received as patients affected with contagious or infectious disease, or under treatment as such, shall be discharged or removed from the Marine, or other Hospitals used for Quarantine purposes, without a permit in writing from the Health Officer.

4. The Physician of Marine Hospital shall discharge the duties of Superintendent of Marine Hospital, under the Commissioners of Emigration, and without further pecuniary compensation than that allowed him as Physician.

5. The Commissioners of Emigration shall receive into the Marine, or other Hospital for Quarantine purposes, all alien passengers for whom bond shall have been given or commutation paid, under the several acts of this State relating to alien passengers arriving at the port of New-York, who shall be infected with any contagious or infectious disease, and sent to such Hospital by the authority of the Health Officer. They shall defray the expenses of such patients out of the money by them received on account of bond or commutation. They shall also receive and provide for all other patients or passengers who shall have landed from any vessel at the port of New-York, affected with any contagious or infectious disorders, who shall be directed to be so received by the Health Officer or the Board of Health; they shall be entitled to receive for such person so admitted (other than aliens above mentioned) at the rate of three dollars per week for their support and medical care, which shall be at the expense of the owner or consignee of any vessel in which such person shall have arrived and from which they have landed; and no vessel shall be permitted to leave Quarantine until such expense shall have been paid or secured to be paid to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Emigration or the officers duly authorized by them for such purpose.

6. All officers and employes of the Marine Hospital, except Chaplains, shall be required to reside within the Quarantine inclosure, and the Commissioners of Emigration are hereby directed to provide suitable accommodation for the same."

With these statutory provisions, ample in every part for the care and maintenance of the Marine or other Hospital, and for Quarantine purposes, and a sufficient fund for carrying out the same, and officers in commission for the discharge of the several duties indicated by the law, we think it would be an unwarrantable assumption on our part, or that of any other unauthorized body, to attempt the discharge of duties so manifestly the province of others. That these are the duties of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Health Officer of the port and the Physician of the Marine Hospital, respectively, is too plain to be misunderstood, and the practical interpretation for many years past sufficiently indicates their appreciation of their respective obligations and duties. In 1857 your commission was established for the sole purpose of effecting the removal of the Quarantine station, and the provisions of temporary accommodations for the care of the sick on land or water, and funds appropriated for that use, and wherever such accommodations were provided the Commissioners of Emigration were to accept the same, and all laws applicable to the Quarantine in its present situation were to apply to the new site, whether temporary or permanent.

Your predecessors in office purchased Seguine's Point, and fitted up hospitals for quarantine purposes, and while the act of passing them over to the Commissioners of Emigration they were consumed by fire. In 1859 a new appropriation of $50,000 were made by the Legislature, if in your judgment the public health required it, to provide temporary accommodations at any locality, which they may procure for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential disease, until the present Quarantine shall be removed, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine Station to make some suitable arrangements for the removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospital at Castleton, and when such arrangements shall have been made, and notice thereof shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, they shall cease to send sick persons to said hospital, but shall send to such places as the said Commissioners shall designate, and pay the expense of their support."

If then the Floating Hospital, to which allusion is made in your communication, is intended as the "temporary accommodation," which is to substitute the Hospital at Castleton for the reception of Quarantine patients, it is only necessary that you should tender the same unequivocally to the Commissioners of Emigration, in order that it be entitled to their support, and the patients on board receive the medical care to which, by law, they are entitled. By order of the Commissioners of Health.

FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SANITARY REPORTS—A POLICEMAN IMPRISONED FOR ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW—ANOTHER FINED FOR OMITTING TO REPORT VIOLATIONS OF THE SAME.

At the regular meeting of the Police Commissioners, yesterday, the usual sanitary reports were received of some fifty objectionable buildings and premises. In Brooklyn hog-pens and cow-stables form the staple of complaints. The following report was submitted by Inspector CARPENTER:

PRECINT No. 20, May 30, 1860.

"INSPECTOR CARPENTER—*Dear Sir:* Officer James H. Henderson, of this Precinct, was yesterday arrested and locked up in Eldridge-street jail upon complaint of John Kerr, who was, on Sunday, 13th inst., arrested by said Anderson for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, in violation of Sunday law, and held to in the bail sum of $300 to answer.

T. M. CURRY, Captain.
Serg't. BRADY.

The arrest of ANDERSON was made upon complaint of false imprisonment, by KERR. The matter was referred to the Counsel of the Board for advice as to the proper steps to be taken. Meantime the officer remains in jail for discharging his duty under the instructions of the Department.

D. B. MCCOLLOUGH, who was tried for failure to report violators of the Sunday law in Jones' Wood, was fined ten days' pay.

Sergeant LORD made a special report of a number of slaughter-houses and fat-boiling establishments in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue; and, also, a similar place at No. 273 West Thirty-eighth-street. They have all been declared nuisances, and will be removed.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

RESIGNATION OF MR. JOHN A. KENNEDY—THE WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday at Castle Garden. JOHN A. KENNEDY, who has recently been elected as General Superintendent of Police, submitted his resignation of the post of Superintendent of the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt, which was accepted. The duties of this office will hereafter be distributed among the different officers already in charge of the establishment. By the weekly statement it appears that 3,086 emigrants have arrived during the past week, and during the year 33,471, against 27,343 to the same period last year. Amount of commutation received this week, $4,656; balance in bank, $29,460 85.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CENSUS MARSHALS.—The following persons have been authorized to take the census in this city:

Ward.
1—Hugh Reddy, L. Hauly.
2—Daniel McLaughlin, John McConnell.
3—Ashar Williams.
4—Luke Rogers, Richard Holden.
5—Wm. Furey, Michael Baxter.
6—Thos. Conway, Wm. A. Fury.
7—John McLoughlin, Samuel Bowden.
8—Alexander Galloway.
9—John Fitzsimmons, Matthias Gavin.
10—Peter Murtagh.
11—Peter Fitzpatrick, Joseph Smith.
12—John Hope, John Cahill.
13—Frederick Cox, John Tucker.
14—Daniel O'Reilly, A. Murphy.
15—John F. McCully, Michael Shields.
16—Jeremiah Foley, Louis Pfster.
17—Andrew Kilbeen, A. J. Kemble.
18—L. A. Whitehill, Thomas McDonald.
19—A. Krack, Luke O'Reilly.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day Nos. 28, 45, 70, 27, 48, 58, 66, 71. In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Peter Vogel, indicted for larceny, in stealing a cow, in March last, from a Mr. Stevenson, was tried and found guilty. Felix McCluskey and John McKenna were convicted of assault and battery upon Deputy-Sheriff J. Q. Adams, while in the discharge of duties pertaining to his office, and sentenced each to pay a fine of $25. James McCluskey, the leader in the assault upon Mr. Adams, and who used a slung-shot, was convicted at the commencement of the present term of the Court, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Thomas Kelly and Valentine Roth, for selling liquor without license, were sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each. John McManon and Thomas Martin, indicted for assault and battery upon Officer Utter, of the Fourth Precinct Police, were convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each, or be imprisoned for 35 days. Justice WALTER, on Tuesday evening, sentenced Alexander Dunbar to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months, for robbing the till of a lagerbier-saloon, at No. 13 Union-street.

ITEMS.—The recent decision of Justice CORNWELL, in the liquor cases, was yesterday confirmed by Justice CALLAHAN....The City Railroad Company have got the new cars intended to be run over the new Flatbush-avenue route. They present a very neat appearance, and are much lighter than the cars now in use. The track will be finished on Flatbush-avenue, so that cars can be run regularly by the 1st of July, and possibly sooner....The body of a male child was found by the Police yesterday in a vacant lot off Court-street. It was examined by Police-Surgeon BALL, who says the child was born alive. The Coroner has the case in charge....The somnambulist, Mrs. ANN HENNESSEY, who a few nights ago walked out of a window in the fourth story of her residence, fell to the sidewalk, and then got up and walked back to her room without assistance, apparently entirely uninjured, died yesterday from internal injuries then received....Three new Base ball Clubs have recently been organized in this city—the Lafayette Club, H. CLAY ST. JOHN, President; the Active Club, GEORGE RUGER, President; and the Nassau Club, J. N. RANDOLPH, President.

A BOY ARRESTED FOR USING A SLUNG-SHOT.—Yesterday morning, as a boy named SCOTT QUIMBY, about ten years old, was going to school, through Willoughby-street, saw a large boy beating a small boy, and interfered to stop the fight. Upon this a boy named MARTIN MCLOUGHLIN, of No. 116 Prince-street, ran up and struck QUIMBY a severe blow on the top of the head with a slung-shot, injuring him seriously, if not fatally. MCLOUGHLIN, who is about fourteen years old, was arrested by Detective VAN WAGNER, and committed to await the result of the injuries to the boy QUIMBY.

POLITICAL.—The Republican General Committee has resolved to hold a ratification meeting some time between the 18th and 25th of June. The same Committee have under consideration a proposition to organize Assembly District Clubs "for the purpose of perfecting a more thorough organization of the Republican Party, and providing for meetings from time to time during the Presidential campaign." The next meeting of the Committee will be held Tuesday evening, June 5.

BROOKLYN CONCERT.—Mr. SEDGWICK, the well-known English musician, assisted by his son, CHARLES SEDGWICK, whose astonishing performance on the concertina has given him a place of his own in musical circles, give one of their English concerts to-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The programme includes the names of Mrs. MOZART, Miss HAWLEY, and other vocalists.

LICENSES.—The Excise Commissioners held their last session yesterday, having granted 459 licenses at $30 each.

The Steam Fire-Engine.

THE MACHINE OF MESSRS. LEE & LARNED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that some one writing in your paper of the 19th inst. is greatly exercised because Engine Companies Nos. 38 and 29 have seen fit to petition, and the Common Council to grant their request, for steam fire-engines like the "Manhattan." The fact that some other "well-known builder" has not been able to induce the Council to order for these Companies such an engine as they did not want and would not have, seems to weigh upon his mind; a failure in which he has perhaps only a patriotic interest, though his quotations from the private correspondence of the builder in question would seem to indicate something more. Disinterested or otherwise, *his* opinion is "that the most important features of LEE & LARNED'S engines are inferior to those of other builders;" and to support it, he very logically cites the performance, not of other steam fire-engines, but of "the best class of locomotive boilers;" a kind of boiler that is not used at all on steam fire-engines, by reason partly of the weight required for a given power, and partly of its comparative slowness in getting up steam. "The New-York engines," he says, "are reported to have been often and signally beaten." If so, it is certainly news to New-York firemen. It is not, however, my object to notice all the points of his very bitter attack on the builders of these engines, who are quite competent to defend themselves, if the occasion requires it of them, but to contrast some of its statements with the actual performance of the "Manhattan," in which engine I have some interest. It is proper for me to do this, as the charges made must be mainly predicated on the performance of that engine, which, until about the 1st of January, was the only one on regular and constant duty in this City.

It is intimated that these engines are "not reliable for regular and steady service as those of other builders." "They are jockeyed," it is said, "when they show their best results, getting up steam to a high pressure, and then running it off in a spasm of remarkable pumping." The "remarkable pumping" I readily admit, but I deny the "spasms." The *Manhattan* has been on duty a year, and what it has done in that time has not "been done in a corner." I venture to say that the Steam Fire-engine does not exist that has done in the same time an equal amount of duty, and been the means of saving from destruction so large an amount of property. It has been, indeed, its good fortune that the frequent fires of the past Winter have afforded it the opportunity of such service; but it is surely not merely good fortune that the opportunity has been so improved. The fires in Rivington-street, in Broadway near Canal-street, in Greenwich-street, at the *Ledger* Building in Fulton-street, at the tenement-house in Elm-street, and the great fire in Beekman-street, though among the most prominent before the public, are but a small part of those in which it has done signal service. Besides doing duty regularly in three Districts, it has often done special duty at serious fires in other Districts, as in the case of the Elm-street fire, and the fire at LIGHT & BRADBURY'S Works in Prince-street. In repeated instances its services have been required for eight or ten consecutive hours. In other cases, where high buildings have been endangered, its best powers of "exhibition playing" with street-streams have been called into requisition for considerable time. In short, it has had its full share, at least, of every kind of fire-duty that can test the promptness, the power, the endurance or the strength of an engine. Now, it is very evident that no "jockeying" will carry an engine through such tests as these. The truth is, the superiority of these engines is shown in the large volume of water, in proportion to their weight, which they can keep up steadily a practical working distance, even more than in their extreme playing on distance for show purposes. As a quantity engine, for ordinary or for extreme fire-duty, there is certainly no engine yet brought before the public, light enough to be hauled by hand, that can be compared with LEE & LARNED'S light engines.

The amount of damage done to the *Manhattan's* boiler in working at the fire on the *Westervelt*, referred to in the same article, is greatly overstated. The most decisive evidence could be adduced, if I had not already exceeded the limits which I suppose must be assigned me, of the injustice of the charges that these engines are particularly fragile, and involve great expense for repairs to keep them in order. I will only say, therefore, in conclusion, that to show most decisively against these and all such misrepresentations, in what condition a year of arduous service has left the *Manhattan*, the company propose at an early day to exhibit the engine publicly in the Park, and give a trial of its present power at the same point at which "other well-known builders" have recently tried their engines.

ROBT. C. BROWN,
Foreman Engine Company No. 8.

CERTIFICATE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1860.

We, the undersigned officers of Fire Insurance Companies in the City of New-York, having observed in a recent number of a New-York daily journal an article reflecting upon the steam fire engines built by Messrs. LEE & LARNED, and charging that they are essentially faulty in their leading features and inferior to engines by other builders, both in the principles of their construction and in their practical operation, deem it an act of *justice* to Messrs. LEE & LARNED to state that in our judgment said statement is wholly incorrect; that the engines built by Messrs. L. & L. have been introduced in this City with the approbation and through the coöperation of the Fire Insurance Companies, after careful examination of their merits, in comparison with those of the principal competing engines, by Committees of said Companies, aided by competent engineers, resulting in the conviction that they were in all essential respects, and especially in reference to their safety, ability to discharge water, and comparative lightness, the best engines before the public; and we further state that the practical operations of said engines have in all respects justified our expectations and confirmed our opinion of their superiority over all others.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President Continental Insurance Company.
MILTON SMITH, Secretary Home Insurance Company.
JOSEPH WALKER, President Security Fire Insurance Company.
WILLIAM M. RANDELL, Secretary Resolute Fire Insurance Company.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary Howard Insurance Company of New-York.
W. P. PALMER, President Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary Eagle Fire Company, New-York.
G. C. SATTERLEE, President Washington Insurance Company, New-York.
MOSES TUCKER, President Jefferson Insurance Company, New-York.
J. M. MCLEAN, President Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.
A. B. MCDONALD, Agent Royal Insurance Company.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President Lenox Insurance Company.
Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, H. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
Relief Fire Insurance Company, J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.
Astor Fire Insurance Company, ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.
Hope Fire Insurance Company, JACOB REESE, President.
Fulton Fire Insurance Company, JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
Commercial Fire Insurance Company, JOSEPH PETET, President.

The Fourth Ward Schools—The Dismissed Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The Protestant public of this City is under great obligations to that portion of the Press which has exposed the recent iniquitous proceedings in the Fourth Ward Schools. There is, however, one point in the case which has scarcely been dwelt on with sufficient emphasis. The teachers thus cast loose upon the world have doubtless been subjected to sensible pecuniary loss, and possibly to consequent embarrassment. I propose, therefore, that a subscription be raised to indemnify them; and if you will open a list at your office, you may put me down for $100 to start it. Your obedient servant,

C. A. BRISTED.

NEW-YORK CLUB, May 28, 1860.

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.
Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[Advertisement.]
TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveler. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.
Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.
ALSO, WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE,
FOR MEDICAL USE.
Families who use wines should give the preference to the above.
They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.
For sale by all apothecaries, fruit stores, grocers, and at the depôt, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOUSEKEEPERS
Will find every description of English Medallion Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, oilcloths, window-shades, druggets, table and piano covers, at greatly reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S great carpet establishment, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large golden eagle.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are a positive cure for foul breath, sour stomach and flatulency. They cleanse and strengthen the digestive organs, expel the corrupt matters from the bowels, and restore the natural tone of health.

[Advertisement.]
MEYER'S Miraculous Vermin Destroyer is superior to all other articles for destroying rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, and every other species of vermin. Sold at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WARNER, PECK & Co.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st., up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States only, by the *Bavaria*, will close to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The European mails by the *Adriatic* will close on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, P. M.

The Havana mail for the *Star of the West* will close on Saturday, June 2, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Anglo-Saxon	June 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Edinburg	June 2	New-York	Liverpool
Adriatic	June 2	New-York	Havre
Persia	June 6	New-York	Liverpool
Palestine	June 9	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	June 9	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	June 13	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	June 16	New-York	Havre
City of Baltimore	June 16	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	June 20	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	June 21	New-York	Galway
Arago	June 23	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
Nova Scotian	May 23	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	May 23	South'pton	New-York
North American	May [illegible]	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Baltimore	May 23	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 26	Galway	New-York
Africa	May 26	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	May 29	Havre	New-York
North Briton	May 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Vigo	May 30	Liverpool	New-York
Niagara	June 2	Liverpool	Boston
City of Washingt'n	June 6	Liverpool	New-York
Illinois	June 6	Havre	New-York
Bohemian	June 6	Liverpool	Quebec
Great Eastern	June 9	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	June 9	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Star of the West	June 2	New-York	Havana
Granada	June 4	New-York	Havana
Quaker City	June 5	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 30.—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Myer Phineas, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Taylor, Miss Margaret Mowatt, James Samson, John F. and Lindsell Davenport, John Agnew, Wm. Garside, Capt. P. Albie, Wm. Vance, Capt. J. H. Routen, Dr. Robert M. Hill, George and Ellen Murray, Mrs. Hannah Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kauffman, Walter Johnston, Samuel Fielding, T. Knipfer, Mrs. Laura Knipfer, J. C. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fielding, Miss Fielding, Wm. Thomson, Jr., John Sewall, Mrs Charlotte Sewall and two daughters, John Casey, John and Maria Lynch, Miss Mary Ryan, James J. Murray, Henry Goldsmith, Miss Kate MacMahon, James Ross, and 663 in the steerage.

MAY 30.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Mrs. Goldschmidt, four children and nurse; Mrs. Paephe, Mr. Jos Schiereaberg, Emma Rosa, L. M. Meyer, J. Labast, L. M. Meyer, L. Tesel, F. Arnold, E. Randolph, G. Ditters, Mr. Gerberkling, lady and daughter; W. Wolfe, M. Landberg, P. Wallfers, J. Heye, Dr. E. A. Fellers and lady, R. Cansorwarth, H. Oppenhiemer, A. Bechnagle, H. Benersen, Mrs. Saurmer, C. Berger, Miss Berger, B. Ballerer, S. Oliver, Basiere Perriune, L. Vachez, A. Schawtz, F. Hauser and lady, Miss Meryelles, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Sheppervale, L. Staples, B. Scuyesen, F. Hewok, Mr. Brascowater and Lady Callenmama, D. Lide, A. Tidemann, The. Ruger, L. H. Peterson and lady, T. L. Vaight and lady, H. Janghaus.

In schr. Challenge, from St. Marts—R. Macdonald and lady, James Law.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 26 | Moon rises... 1 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 20 | Gov. Island. 5 09 | Hell Gate... 6 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Kerslayer, Tress, Newark, ——.

Barks G. H. Horton, Saunders, Galway, Walsh, Carver & Chase; D. Jex, Guide, Bordeaux, Josiah Jex; Eventide, Griffing, St. Jago H. D. Brookman & Co.; Levanter, (Br.,) Raymond, Glasgow, Thos. James; Industrie, (Brem.,) Hilcken, Hamburg, Funk & Mencke; Harvest Queen, Berry, Cork and market, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs New Era, Walker, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Sea Lion, Walls, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters; Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Munroe, St. Vincent, Middleton & Co.; Amanda Jane, Donn, Cardenas, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners C. H. Moller, Allen, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Anne Gardner, Jarvis, Bangor, C. & E. J. Peters; Lynchburg, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Will-o'-the-Wisp, (Br.,) Hunt, Sierra Leone, McCall & Frith; J. S. Lee, Corson, Charleston, D. C. Murray; John Roe, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Romp, (Br.,) Swain, Prince Edward Island, ——; Hound, Pearman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Sloops Genins, Jones, Hartford, ——; America, Stedman, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg May 15, and Southampton 18th, at 2 P. M., with mdse and 614 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has experienced very changeable weather, fresh southerly and westerly winds prevailing. Took a pilot from pilot boat W. J. Romer, No. 12. May 23, lat. 47 35, lon. 34, passed steamer Teutonia, hence for Southampton and Hamburg. 26th, lat. 43 39, lon. 50 55, passed Brem. bark Elizabeth, bd. W.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool May 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse., and 644 passengers to John G. Dale. May 27, lat. 42 17, lon. 57 46, passed the whale ship Lyria, of Fairhaven.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Helen McGaw, Tucker, Newcastle 29 ds., with coal to J. A. McGaw. Was 13 ds. to the Banks, with strong N. and E. gales; lost part of bulwarks and head rail. Since then had light winds. May 27, lat. 41 10, lon. 66, was in co. with Eng ship Elizabeth, of Londonderry, with passengers for Philadelphia. 28th, off Nantucket Shoals took pilot from boat No. 2, (Ezra Nye.)

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. and 600 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. May 23, lat. 44, lon. 45 08, passed two large icebergs. May 24, James Sanderson, seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Enterprise, McLane, Havre May 2, with mdse. and 288 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. May 23, crossed the Banks in lat. 43, and saw six large icebergs.

Ship Guttenburgh, (Ham.,) Bohtell, Hamburg 25 ds., with mdse. and 264 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Ship Palmerston, (Nor.,) Berntsen, Newcastle 52 ds., with coal and mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Gerard, (Old.,) Tonges, Bremen 23 ds., with mdse. and 189 passengers to Ruger Bros. Has strong easterly winds the entire passage.

Bark Mary Bentley, (of Thomaston,) Bentley, Humacoa, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has had light variable winds the entire passage.

Bark Victorine, (of Southport,) Jones, Liverpool 32 ds., with 840 tons coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Fannie Lincoln, Parsons, St. Marx, Hayti, 26 ds., with logwood to Walsh, Carver & Chase. The F. L. has her top spars down and lowermasts fished, having been run into by the Haytien war-brig Rose Adelina while at anchor in the harbor of St. Marx. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Ocean Bird, Shackford, Para April 29, and from the River May 3, with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Noble. The brig Herico sld. for Salem May 25.

Brig Palestine, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Rogers, Palermo March 29, and Gibraltar April 12, with fruit to Jas. Robinson.

Brig P. M. Tinker, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Sagua May 17, with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 8 ds. N. of Cape May, with N. E. winds.

Brig Henry C. Brooks, Sherrill, Rio Grande April 8, with hides, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Hylas, Pressey, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to J. Boardman & Co.

Brig John Winthrop, Eldred, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Windward, Ginn, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Pote, Cadiz 52 ds., with mdse. to Giro & Francia.

Schr. Challenge, (Br.,) Hassell, Antigua 17 ds., with old metal, &c., to J. G. Knox. Saw at Sombrero, about 16th, ship Eastern Star and schr. Graham, both light.

Schr. Levi Rowe, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Abacoa May 20, with fruit to Joseph Eneas. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Clyde, (Br.,) Sweeting, Eleutheria 10 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. J. W. Miner, Berry, Sagua May 17, with sugar to H. Tupper & Son.

Schr. North State, Horton, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Smith, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Palmer, Westerly, in ballast, for Rondout.

Schr. Palladium, Avery, New-London, in ballast, for Albany.

Schr. C. A. Reed, Kelley, New-Bedford, with oil for Albany.

Schr. A. S. Cannon, Nowell, Richmond, Va., 6 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. A. Grindle, Fitch, Bolcks, Miss., 18 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, McAthney, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Rodman M. Price, Kelly, Portland, Me., 6 ds., with heading.

Schr. Industry, (Br.,) McClannen, Hillsboro, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Sea Mark, Bowlin, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Hazard & Co.

Schr. Giraffe, Chase, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Emily, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Lucy Robinson, Davis, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith.

Schr. Orris, Anderson, Manzanilla 23 ds., with molasses to Post & Small.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Young, Boston 3 ds., with potatoes to order.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Eldisent, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Caroline H., Rhodes, Vinalhaven 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Phenix, ——, Portland, Me., 6 ds., lumber.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Clark, Mystic 2 ds., with oil.

Schr. Julia Ann, Hodge, Franklin 8 ds., with stone.

Schr. David Pearsall, Murphy, Greenwich 1 day, stone.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. J. P. Bonney, Phinney, Falmouth 2 ds., ballast.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Benny, Providence 2 ds., ballast.

Schr. Roscius, Lincon, Taunton 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Henry Jayne, Cabot, Portsmouth, R. I., with coal for Haverstraw.

BELOW—Three barks and two brigs.

SAILED—Steamship Ariel, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day, S.

Below.

Bark Odessa, from Cuba.
Bark Justina, of Baltimore.
Brig Wm. Wilson, from Angostura.
Brig H. B. Emery, from Cardenas.
Brig Alliance (Br.)
Schr. Julia Gamage, from Porto Rico.—All by pilot-boat George Steers, No. 6.
Schr. Lucy Fleetwood, from Para.
Schr. Lucy Grange, from Porto Rico.—Both by pilot-boat Jane.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, May 30, sunset.—A bark and a brig passing the Highlands, bd. in. Wind light, S. E. Weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, May 30, sunset.—Two barks and one brig passing in the Hook. Two ships, 1 bark and 3 brigs are at anchor near S. W. Spit, bd. out. Weather very hazy and calm.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Arr. bark Ella Virginia, from Bahia April 20; spoke, May 6, lat. 7 25 N., lon. 46, brig A. J. W. Applegarth, from Pernambuco for Philadelphia. Also arr., schr. Peerless, from St. Johns, P. R., 16th; left bark Montezuma, for New-York; barks Valga, from Boston; spoke, 25th, schr. Exchange, from St. Marks for New-York.

AUGUSTA, May 30.—Arr. at Savannah bark Lucen, from Bath; brig Doane, from New-London. Arr. at Tybee, bark May Queen, from Brazil.

Spoken, &c.

Clara Haxall—bark, hence for Richmond, was passed May 29, Barnegat bearing N. W. 15 miles.

Ella Virginia—bark, of Baltimore, from Bahia for Hampton Roads, May 24, lat. 36, lon. 73 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, April 8, bark Regatta, Muller, from London for Pernambuco in 20 ds., with jerked beef; Arrow, Harrington, for Salem, sld. April 4; brigs Young America, Poole, for New-York in 3 ds.; Queen of the South, Chapman, do. April 20; schrs. Kate Weston, Ellis, arr. 4th from New-York, dischg.; Eleanor, Hosmer, arr. hence March 18, dischd. part of cargo, and proceeded to Port Alegre.

At Humacoa, P. R., May 13, schr. H. P. Cushing, of Boston, Pettengill, for New Haven, ldg., would sail in about 4 ds.

At Para, April 29, brig J. Dennison, arr. 27th; bark F. Deming, arr. 28th; schr. Fleetwood, wtg.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a gentleman's family. Can come well recommended for honesty and capability. Call at No. 177 30th-st., northwest corner of 8th av.

TO LET—A SMALL ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, furnished or unfurnished; it has gas, fireplace and bath room attached. Apply at No. 52 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.